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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

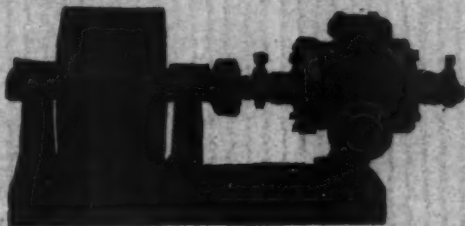
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, DECEMBER 10, 1898.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

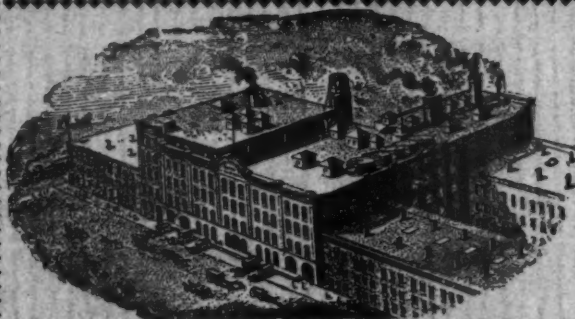


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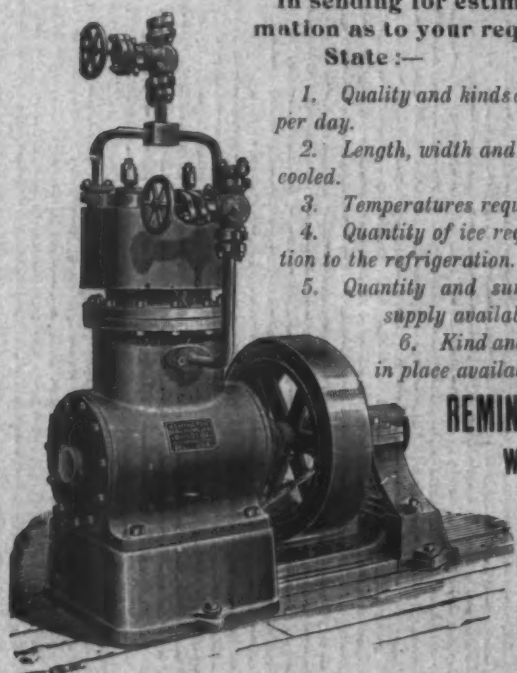
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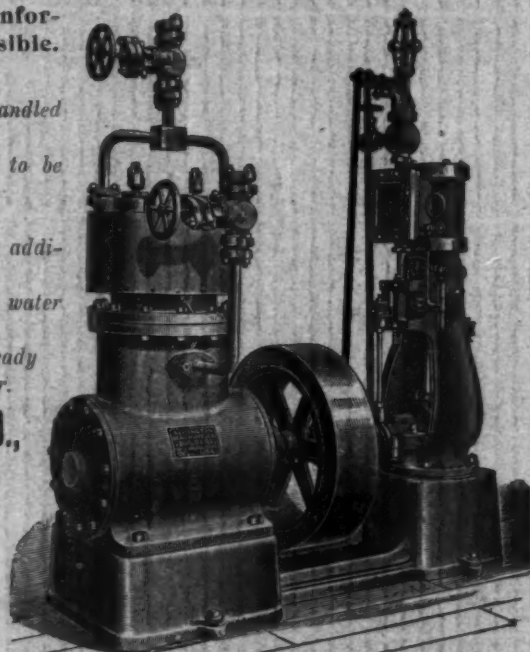
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SUBSCRIPTION BLANK ON PAGE 44.

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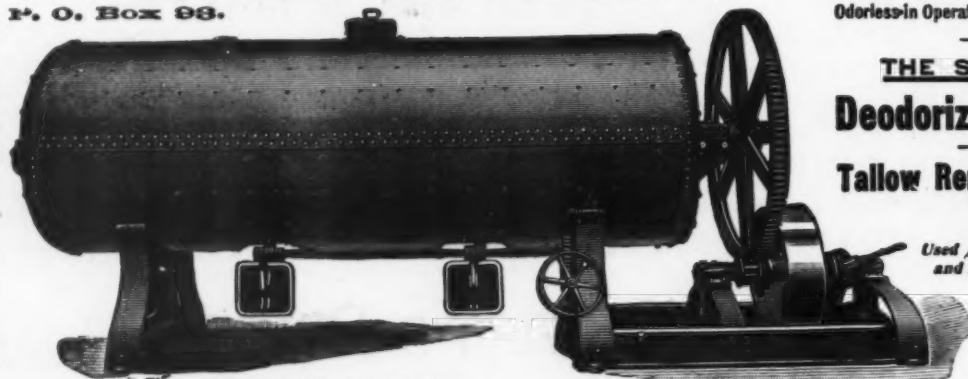
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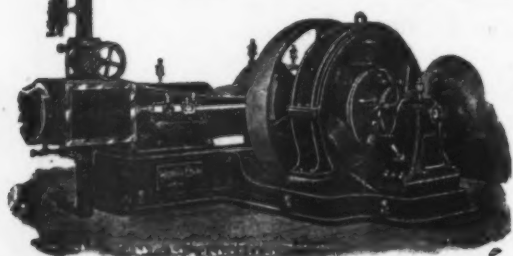
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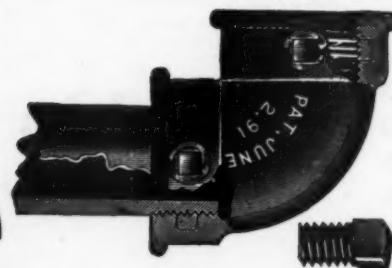
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The Red Book (Linsseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.
Sausage Recipes.
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Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
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- Boric Acid.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
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(See Casings, also Machinery.)
- Butchers, Wholesale.**
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- Calif-Skias, (Green).**
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Page, Carroll S.
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- Curing Materials.**
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- Dryers.**
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The Sprague Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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- Engines and Boilers.**
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Kiderlen, E. (Germany).
Lammens, L. (France).
Müller, C. & J. (Germany).
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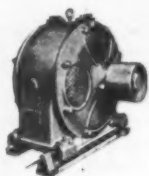
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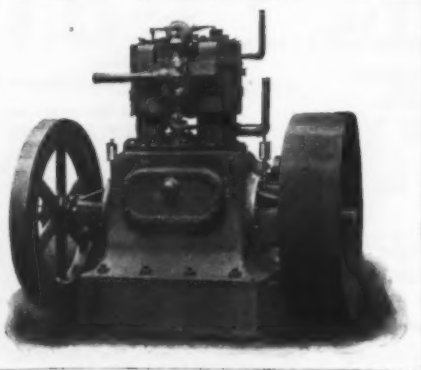
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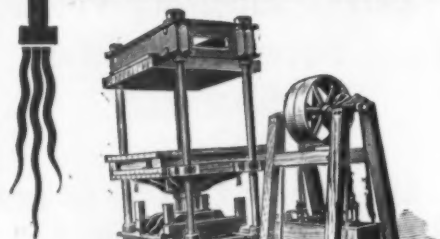
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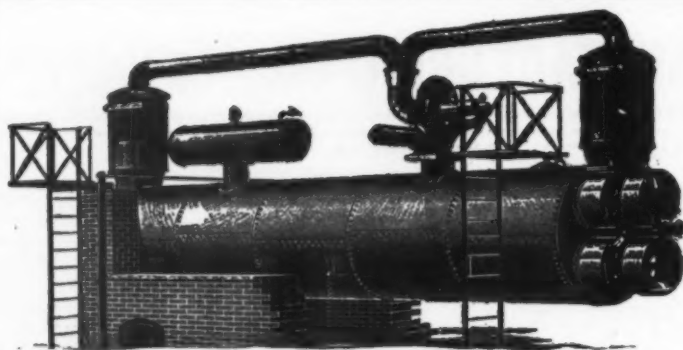


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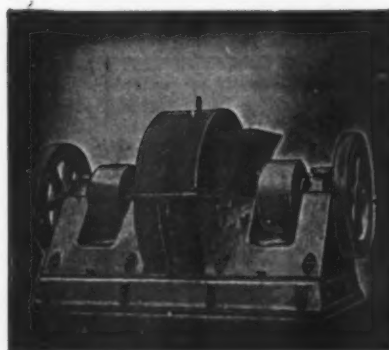


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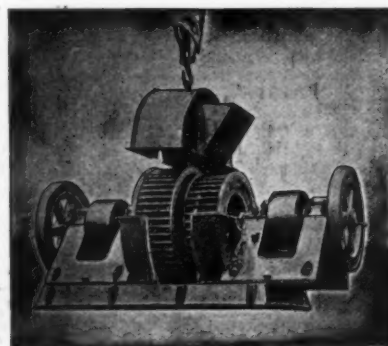
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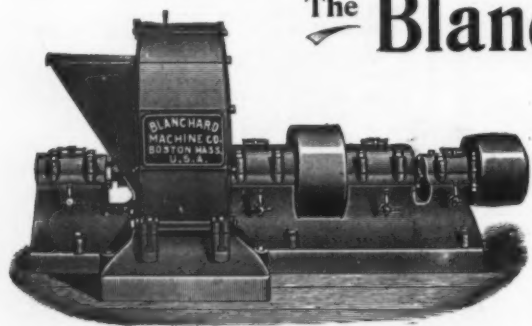
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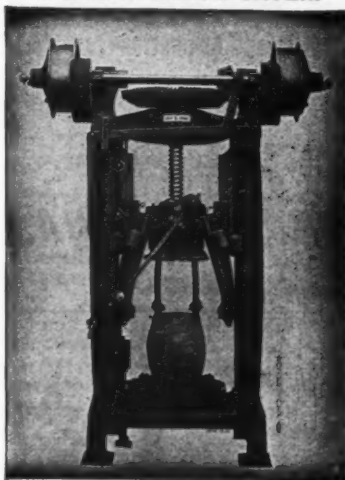
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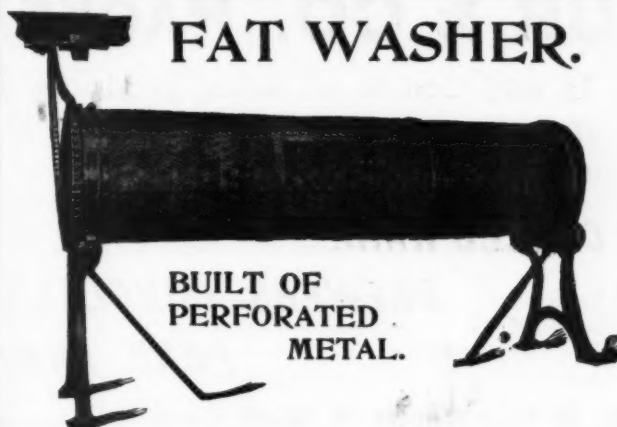
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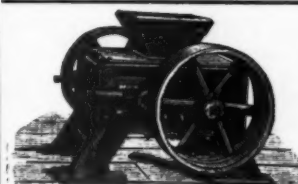
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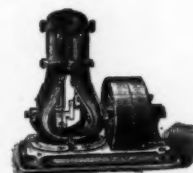


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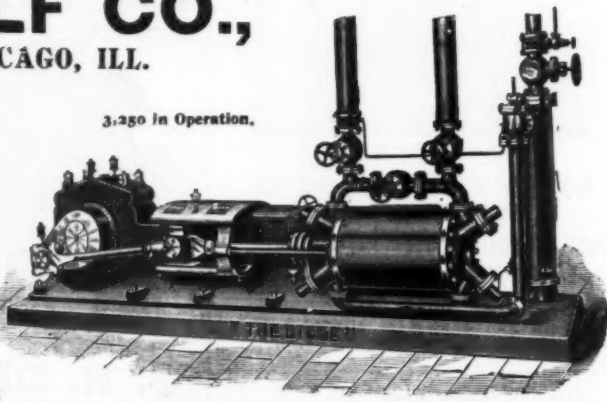
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the co-operation of all packers, mill owners, and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

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RUMORS OF CONSOLIDATION.

The abnormal condition of the packing trade influenced widespread rumors of prospective consolidation of nearly all large Western packinghouses into one powerful company. "The National Provisioner" inquired from the leaders in the trade about the truth of the published reports and received a number of replies, all stating most positively "no truth." Of course, public opinion will not rest with these statements. It will most anxiously and carefully watch all movements in that direction. The growth of trusts has been so manifest and rapid within the last few years that the public is rather nervous about each new movement. "The National Provisioner" is wide awake to the situation.

MR. MCKINLEY ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In the very able message sent by President McKinley to Congress, packers who are interested in foreign trade will find some words of consolation and satisfaction in those paragraphs of the document which refer to trade in provisions and live stock with Germany and other European countries. Mr. McKinley also refers to the commercial arrangements made with France under the terms of the Dingley tariff law and which went into effect last May.

These several references—necessarily brief—to matters about which there has been much concern for many years in the meat and provision industry clearly proves that the Government is fully alive to the vitality of the whole question and that some good must ultimately come of the intelligently directed efforts now and for some time past being made to break down barriers thrown in the way of legitimate expansion.

In view of all the facts the President's language in regard to German embargos is exceedingly mild, but that fact does not suggest that there is any lack of determination or that the Washington authorities will rest on their oars until this whole vexatious question has been disposed of.

The new arrangement with France materially modified regulations in that country which were irksome to American exporters and were graciously accepted on this side in the belief that a half loaf is better than no bread.

If equally satisfactory arrangements can be made within a reasonable time, with Belgium and Germany, our exporters would count upon them as so much progress in a movement that will be intelligently maintained until the removal of all unjust and unnecessary restrictions is an assured fact.

The governing hand of nature will doubtless do a great deal to help the work along, for we are satisfied that the eternal fitness of things has ordained that in the years to come the United States must play an active part in furnishing Europe with food of every kind. This evolution is now working itself out and those who watch the trend of such matters know that the dictates of nature in the adjustment of commercial requirements cannot be turned aside for any great length of time

by artificial restrictions of any kind and particularly when these have no real basis or justification for existing.

It is magnanimous on Mr. McKinley's part to practically concede that Germany's position in regard to American pork products is solely in the interest of public health and nothing else, even in the face of the fact that American ministers and consuls have openly stated that the kernel of the situation lay in a desire to protect the landed proprietors in Germany. We have, however, the assurance that the matter is being attended to and that the Government is doing its part to remedy the difficulties which now beset our exporters in the maintenance of and development of trade with Continental Europe.

CHICAGO'S CONDITION.

Business by all accounts is in a bad way in Chicago in all lines of commerce pretty much and in the face of the fact that generally the country as a whole was never more prosperous than at present. Philosophic people in the great Western city are trying hard to get at the true inwardness of the situation and to account in some manner for the dull state of affairs there. It is pointed out that Chicago's mercantile houses as well as labor are employed very generally but complaint is made that the enterprise of other years is noticeably lacking. The Inter-Ocean asks:

"Where is the vim and vigor of the decade that ended in 1890? Where is there in this community a solitary great new enterprise on hand, or even projected, to-day? What has become of the energy that for fifteen years previous to 1892 made everything possible to Chicago and Chicagoans?"

From these interrogatories our contemporary proceeds to give cause and effect and has much to say thereon in relation to anarchy, capital and labor and the influence of the press in spreading the belief that the masses of the people in Chicago have become reconciled to socialistic doctrines. These severally are put forward as accounting for the dullness in Chicago and the stagnant condition of enterprise. It must be discouraging to the merchants of the Western metropolis that an authoritative and uncontradicted statement has gone forth that a feeling has grown up in all parts of the country that Chicago is the hotbed of socialism and anarchy and that in consequence there is no disposition either from people on this continent or in Europe to invest money there. We hope sincerely that other causes can be given for the conditions which exist and that the Inter-Ocean is mistaken. Chicago is a great city. The rapidity of its growth and development has no equal in history and this very fact itself may in a measure afford some reason for the dullness about which the Inter-Ocean takes so pessimistic a view. Take the packing industry, for instance. Although the output has been enormous in the past year the profits have been so small that Chicago packers of late have made no money. Yet those gentlemen will not blame this to the prevalence of any socialistic ideas. Chicago is all right. She is in the front rank of the world's great cities, but has settled

down to be sedate with the off chance of occasionally having to take her share of those periods of depression which every once in a while affect all great centers of population.

DON'T WASTE!

It is the aim of the packer and manufacturer to utilize every by-product and to prevent as far as possible the formation of actual waste products. In fact, it is questionable if indeed there is such a thing as waste product. It remains only to find a use to which it can be applied.

Conditions to-day, especially in the packing industry, are narrowing to a point. It is not the volume of business done that denotes the successful house, but how that business is conducted in manufacturing the product, by "trimming the corners," locating and stopping little leaks (which formerly were not considered of material consequence), in the entire establishment. In other words, the profits of to-day come mostly from the savings in the little things, which in former times owing to the vast aggregate profit were entirely overlooked and neglected. It is a well established fact that in these times of sharp competition, many industries would be unable to survive were it not for the utilization of by-products, which in the past were regarded as worthless and absolutely wasted.

There seems to be, with some old line manufacturers, an inherent prejudice against the application to their industries of "science" when termed such. They made a success in business in past years—they may in future; but in this age of progress, those adopting the latest improvements and ideas and applying them are surely and swiftly outstripping their competitors. When science and scientific investigation point out a way of utilization, retrenchment or increased profit with the same amount of work, such information with many seems to be scientific and becomes common sense, gratefully received and readily applied.

Intelligent, shrewd and careful packers and butchers, with many others, are ever ready to have pointed out an improvement, but many lack the time and opportunity of patient investigation. With the systematic aid that scientific knowledge has placed at his disposal it would seem timely to think over it and let him ask himself, "Am I wasting anything?"

The United States Government has not been slow to recognize the recent strides made in home industries, the development of export trade and the consequent necessity of seeking out new markets for American goods and extending those which already exist. This fact is demonstrated in the appointment by the President of an expert commission to further the export trade in natural and manufactured products. There can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity for such action. It has been apparent for some time to those who studied the question that something of the kind had to be done and it is gratifying to us to be in a position to say that no publication in the country has more constantly argued in favor of export development and the gathering and promulgation of accurate in-

formation as to foreign markets and possibilities for American goods, than has "The National Provisioner." A great deal may and should be expected from the new commission. Its work is enormous and if intelligently directed can do wonders in building up trade between this and foreign countries.

The Bureau of Animal Industry's Attitude on "Bob Veal."

With further reference to the article in our last issue on the subject of "bob veal" seizures in Gansevoort Market, the following letter from Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, will be read with much interest:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1898.

Editor "The National Provisioner": Dear Sir:—Referring to your letter of the 21st ultimo, propounding a hypothetical question as to what would be the action of this Department in regard to veal inspected and passed by the inspectors of this Bureau in the West, and which is condemned in New York as being too young for consumption and an illegal product under the State law, I would say that an executive department does not usually pass upon a case until it comes before it in an official manner. There have been no cases of that kind brought to the attention of the Department, and until there are the Department will take no action. It would seem, however, that the question which you ask is one which should be settled by the courts. Very respectfully,

D. E. SALMON,
Chief of Bureau.

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Co., give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which are added the estimates for the former year, and stocks in cities named:

	1898. Dec. 1.	1897. Dec. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	42,000	53,000
Other British Ports	10,000	12,000
Hamburg	16,000	16,000
Bremen	5,000	3,000
Berlin	2,000	3,000
Baltic Ports	6,000	5,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	3,000	1,000
Antwerp	7,000	22,000
French Ports	7,000	7,500
Italian and Spanish Ports	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	99,000	123,500
Afloat for Europe	96,000	53,000
Total in Europe and afloat ..	195,000	178,500
Chicago Contract	55,172	153,323
Chicago, other kind	8,034	7,675
East St. Louis	4,000	380
Kansas City	3,185	3,307
Omaha	3,505	2,130
New York	12,530	12,015
Total Tierces	281,426	357,390

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 9—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, 67s. 6d.; prime mess steady, 62s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western steady, 50s.; prime mess medium Western steady, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull, 34s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, strong, 33s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, easy, 29s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, easy, 28s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 29s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 34s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 23s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull, 27s. 3d. Cheese—American finest white firm, 47s.; ditto colored firm, 48s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 19s. 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull, 14s. 9d.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, as follows:

	1898. Nov. 1 to Nov. 30—	1897.
Chicago	870,000	675,000
Kansas City	295,000	280,000
Omaha	180,000	115,000
St. Louis	160,000	139,000
Indianapolis	120,000	107,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	35,000	60,000
Cudahy, Wis.	47,000	63,000
Cincinnati	85,000	70,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	102,500	32,500
Ottumwa, Iowa	56,500	49,800
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	25,000	33,000
Sioux City, Iowa	37,000	32,000
Cleveland, Ohio	39,000	42,000
Louisville, Ky.	54,000	53,000
St. Paul, Minn.	28,000	25,000

Above and all other 2,295,000 1,945,000
—Price Current.

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—The large buying, as noted in our review for the week, or of about 20,000 bbls, strictly prime and choice yellow, or all that could be picked up at a strong price without a further advance, for deliveries now and through several weeks, by prominent buyers who have large distributions for home consumption, gives more confidence on that class of goods, and which are likely to be in least supply. Other grades are just about steady and taken up moderately. Prime yellow now quoted at 22, and strictly prime at 22½. Good off yellow has not varied from 20. The large buying of the strictly prime was done, it was believed, nearly all at 22½. While Texas is turning out a very fair quantity of strictly prime oil, there is very little being produced, as against former seasons, east of the Mississippi, however larger the supply than usual of the under grades.

TALLOW.—There has been another sale of city, in hogsheads, at 3 9-16 for 25 hhd., special, making 75 hhd. for the week, all for Paris, and the 250 hhd. to the home trade went in at 3 9-16. To-day 50 hhd. city sold at 3½ to the home trade. The regular market is 3½. City edible in tierces held at 4½, and a moderate sale at that.

Wm. Focke & Sons Awarded the Contract.

We are informed that the contracts for supplying fresh meats to the Soldiers' Home, of Dayton, Ohio, are only awarded for a period of three months. It was stated in this journal recently that a leading packinghouse firm had secured the contract for a year. We learn now that on Nov. 29 the firm of William Focke & Sons, Dayton, Ohio, was awarded the contract for supplying the Home the ensuing quarter with beef, mutton, bacon, lard and s. p. shoulders. The well-known high grade of this firm's products was an important factor in their securing the contract.

New Orleans' Inspection Law.

Swift and Company have brought suit in the U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans against the municipality and the Board of Health of that city to prevent the enforcement of the ordinance requiring inspection of all meats in that city, which they say—and their point is well taken—is illegal and unnecessary, because the meats are inspected in Chicago and Kansas City.

Tin-Plate Trust.

All the tin-plate plants of the United States included in the new tin-plate trust, numbering about 300, have closed down for an inventory, preparatory to being turned over to the combine, which will probably resume operations Jan. 2 under the management of the new company.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

MODERATE CHANGES IN PRICES, BUT, ON THE WHOLE, INCREASED CONFIDENCE OF STRONGER PRICES—THE LONG INTEREST INCREASING — PACKERS DOING MOST OF THE SELLING—CASH DEMANDS RATHER LESS ACTIVE.

There have been alternately strong and weak markets for the products through the week, but on the whole the sentiment has been a more confident one. The most decided feature for strength has been in the increased desire of the outsiders to take hold; their operations on the long side have been not only of a more general character, but with a desire to take larger lines than usual. At the same time this speculative disposition over buying does not hold any material length of time. It drops out as small profits are shown on deals and awakens again to very cautious operations. The better point about it is that for trading it is drifting more to the long side where a little while since it had been working on the short side of the market. But the policy which had been pursued previously through the season of quick closing out of contracts on small profits, is even now carried along in the opposite drift of operating orders for advanced prices. It is clear that the miscellaneous speculative interest is not as yet convinced that the time has come for more than ordinary fluctuations in prices, however favorable some of the conditions are for a higher market, while it is easily modified or enlarged as corn shifts to weakness or strength, or as the packers may press the products or otherwise, as the receipts of hogs vary to a large or comparatively moderate volume. While the desire is to await for a marked letting up in the receipts of hogs before assuming that the situation all around is all right for permanent strength, yet at the same time the outsiders have felt that it was not safe to take the short side even when prices have settled to reactions, and in consideration of the generally moderate stocks of the products, and the fact that they hardly enlarge despite the large receipts of the swine, although it is doubtful if they are further falling off just at the moment. The packers have found the hog receipts large enough to warrant their standing in in rather a general way as sellers of the products, but they have not been compelled to offer large lines to prevent too much strength developing, while at times they have allowed the full force of outside demands to determine values. We do not think that the long side of the market has been held to in a general way for a sufficiently protracted time to warrant a belief that it is at present of especially marked importance, but only that the idea prevails that it is the safer side to take for investments. It will need the turn of the year and the expectations that then there will be less influence from hog supplies than at present to bring about a more secure feeling among the outsiders, while possibly then there would be more or less of a dismissal of the feature of packers selling promptly against demands,

and which modifies at present attempts at strength. The cash demands have not been as active through the past week as previously for some time, yet on the whole there has been a very good volume of business. But most of the hurry orders from the other side for the holidays have been filled, and the business is now working along under more regular wants. Germany has been a liberal buyer of lard again this week, and other Continent countries have taken a fair supply. There has been less done with England in both lard and meats. However, there is no question but that the outlook for the movement of lard, especially to the Continent, is highly encouraging. The last statement of the supplies held there showed that there was the necessity of steady buying, that the exceptionally large importations for the month had gone into consumption, and that resupplies were necessary in a liberal way right along, and this notwithstanding the fact that the production of compound lard on the Continent was never before as large as at present.

There has been a good deal of complaint again this week over the weights of the hogs arriving, in their light averages, while comprising a greater number of pigs than usual, and they are decidedly below in weights the receipts at this time last year. But the numbers seem to count more in bringing about any easy sentiment at times over the products and the extent of the productions has least consideration, however ultimately the latter feature prevails as an influence. The demands from the South and Southwest for meats have been very good at the West, and where it is clear an active consumption is going on. But the lard trade with the South is hardly up to the usual volume at this time of year, and it is apparent that the numerous compound lard refineries that have sprung up through the South within a year or two are more and more cutting into demands for lard.

The trading with the West Indies has been a little better this week, but it will be a few weeks yet before a good healthful business with that quarter will develop, as it will take time for American ideas over tariffs and their proper collection to prevail. Besides time will have to be given to work down some of the accumulations in Cuba. There is little question but that with the goods that have gone in free of duty into Cuba on charitable donations that a full supply of miscellaneous provisions is held down there in many sections, and that demand thence for new supplies upon the markets here are by that much cut down, while they have amounted to a considerable loss of trade with regular dealers here. Then again, it is believed that consignments have got into Cuba that have not paid the full tariff rates, and that their receivers have been able to undersell the ordinary consignments, and by that much diminishing demands in the regular trade channels.

The New York trading in refined lard for the Continent has been a little better latterly, but has been otherwise quiet, except that a fair quantity of city make has been taken for Europe. The cut meat business here has been a little freer since prices were reduced, and fair in extent, especially in bellies, of which Europe has taken about 250 boxes and the West Indies 100 boxes. For loose hams and shoulders, the distributing business has

been very moderate, while the cutters have been ready sellers at the easy prices of the previous week.

The Chicago shipments last week were 12,124,129 lb lard, 19,686,071 lb meats and 6,142 bbls. pork, against corresponding week in the previous year, 14,261,467 lb lard, 20,432,065 lb meats and 5,781 bbls. pork.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 14,611,767 lb lard, 16,951,775 lb meats and 7,886 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 18,946,173 lb lard, 20,361,046 lb meats and 5,243 bbls. pork.

Canned Meats.—The recent slight improvement in prices has been more readily met under a fair movement for export, but as usual at this time of year, home trade wants are not active. The packers are all busy making accumulations for the spring trade. Quotations: Corned and roast beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.15; 2-lb cans, \$2.10; 4-lb cans, \$4; 6-lb cans, \$6.85; 14-lb cans, \$14.75.

In tierced beef the English market is a little more interested in the offerings here, while supplies are not accumulating and prices are 50c. higher. For barreled beef a moderately active home demand and steady prices. City extra India mess sold at \$15 for 200 tes.; barreled mess at \$8.50@\$9, packet at \$9@\$10, family at \$10.50@\$11.

For beef hams a dull sale and easy market; car lots offered at \$18.

On Saturday (3d) hog receipts West 69,000 head; last year 54,000. The products opened stronger, but became weak on realizing. The close was down for the day 7 for pork and 2 @5 points for lard and ribs. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for Monday at 55,000 head and for the ensuing week 250,000 to 260,000 head. At Chicago: Pork—December closed \$7.90; January sold at \$9.20 to \$9.27, closed at \$9.17; May sold at \$9.40 to \$9.47, closed at \$9.40. Lard—December closed 4.97 nominal; January sold at 5.10 to 5.15, closed 5.10 bid; May sold at 5.25 to 5.30, closed 5.25 bid. Ribs—December closed 4.45 nominal; January sold at 4.60 to 4.67, closed 4.60 bid; May sold at 4.75 to 4.80, closed at 4.75 bid. In New York, Western steam lard 5.32½; city steam sold at 5.05 for 75 tes. Refined at 5.55 for Continent, 5.90 for South America, 7 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3¾@4. Of mess pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.50@\$9; city family mess at \$10.50@\$11; short clear at \$10.50@\$12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4, 1,800 pickled hams at 6¾@7¼; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½@5¾; 10-lb average at 5¾@6, 14-lb average at 5½@5¾. Hogs at 4¾@5¾.

On Monday, hog receipts West 79,000 head; last year, 67,000. The products opened easy, but became strong on outside buying and closed at an advance for the day of 15@17 for pork, and 2 to 7 points for lard and ribs. At Chicago: Pork—January sold at \$9.27@\$9.32, closed at \$9.32; May sold at \$9.47 to \$9.57, closed at \$9.57. Lard—December closed at 5.00 nominal; January sold at 5.17, closed at 5.17; May sold at 5.32 to 5.37, closed at 5.32 bid. Ribs—December closed at 4.47 nominal; January sold at 4.67, closed at 4.67; May sold at 4.82@4.85, closed at 4.82. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.42½; city ditto sold at 5.12½ for 75 tes. Refined lard at 5.50 for Continent, 5.90 for South America, 7 for ditto kegs. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$8.50@\$9; city family at \$10@\$10.50, short clear at \$10@\$12. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4, 1,200 pickled hams at 6¾@7¼, 25,000 lb pickled bellies at 5½@5¾ for 12-lb average, 5¾@6 for 10-lb average and 5½@5¾ for 14-lb average. Hogs at 4¾@5¾.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West 112,000 head; last year, 92,000. The products closed at declines for the day of 5@7 for pork, and

2@5 points for lard and ribs. There was some selling by the International and Chicago Packing Co. of May pork and lard. At Chicago: Pork—December closed \$7.97 nominal; January sold at \$9.27 to \$9.40, closed at \$9.25; May sold at \$9.50 to \$9.65, closed at \$9.50 asked. Lard—December closed at 5.00 nominal; January sold at 5.12 to 5.17, closed at 5.12 asked; May sold at 5.30 to 5.35, closed at 5.30. Ribs—December closed at 4.42 nominal; January sold at 4.62 to 4.67, closed at 4.62; May sold at 4.77 to 4.82, closed 4.77.

In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.35; city steam ditto sold at 5.05 for 75 tes. Refined lard at 5.50 for Continent, 5.90 for South America, 7 for ditto kegs. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.50 to \$9; 150 bbls. city family at \$10@10.50; short clear at \$10@12. In city cut meats, sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average at 5%; 8,000 lb ditto, 10-lb average, at 5%; 100 boxes ditto at 5%@5% for 12-lb average, and 5% for 14-lb ditto; 500 pickled shoulders at 4; 1,800 pickled hams at 6%@7%. Hogs at 4%@5%.

On Wednesday, receipts of hogs West were exceptionally large, or 145,000 head, against 114,000 last year. With these enormous receipts the market held up very well on the products, or showing a loss for the day of only 5 to 7 for pork, 2 points for lard and 2@5 points for ribs. At Chicago: Pork—December sold at \$8.02, closed at \$7.95 nominal; January sold at \$9.20 to \$9.32, closed at \$9.20; May sold at \$9.40 to \$9.55, closed at \$9.42. Lard—December sold at 5.00, closed at 5.00 nominal; January sold at 5.10 to 5.15, closed at 5.10; May sold at 5.27 to 5.32, closed at 5.27 asked. Ribs—December closed 4.45 nominal; January sold at 4.60 to 4.65, closed at 4.57; May sold at 4.75 to 4.80, closed at 4.75 bid.

In New York, Western steam lard at 5.30; city ditto sold at 5.00 for 75 tes. Refined lard at 5.50 for Continent, 5.90 for South America, 7 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3%@4. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.50@9; city family at \$10@10.50. Hogs at 4%@5%. In city cut meats, pickled should-

ers at 4, pickled hams at 6%@7%, pickled bellies, loose, 12-lb average, at 5%; 10-lb average at 4%, 14-lb average at 5%.

On Thursday there was an advance early in the day for the products through commission houses buying more freely, followed by reactions. The close showed declines for the day of 2@5 points. Receipts of hogs West 122,000 head; last year 97,000. With the enormous receipts of hogs the market is well supported. At Chicago: Pork—December closed \$8.90 nominal; January sold at \$9.17@9.30, closed at \$9.17 asked; May sold at \$9.40 to \$9.52, closed \$9.40 asked. Lard—December closed at 5.00; January sold at 5.07 to 5.12, closed at 5.07; May sold at 5.22 to 5.30, closed at 5.22. Ribs—December closed at 4.40; January sold at 4.55 to 4.62, closed at 4.55@4.57; May sold at 4.72 to 4.80, closed at 4.72. Here Western steam lard offered at 5.25@5.27½. No other changes except loose pickled bellies, 12-lb average, offered at 5½ and 10-lb average at 5%.

On Friday there was a little disposition to sell by outsiders who had moderate profits, but the offerings from packers' hands were of a reserved order, and prices were held up fairly well. The close showed prices unchanged to 2 points higher. At Chicago: Pork—December closed \$7.95 nominal; January sold at \$9.12 to \$9.20, closed \$9.20; May sold at \$9.37 to \$9.42, closed \$9.42 bid. Lard—December closed 4.97 nominal; January sold at 5.07, closed 5.07 bid; May sold at 5.22@5.25, closed 5.25. Ribs—December closed 4.40 nominal; January sold at 4.55, closed at 4.55@4.57; May sold at 4.72, closed 4.72 bid. Receipts of hogs West 111,000 head; last year 81,000. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.30. Other products as the day before in price. There have been taken here this week, for export, 650 tes. city lard, 200 boxes and 150 tes. bellies and 150 boxes backs.

SCARCITY OF MEAT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Consul General Stowe, of Cape Town, on Oct. 29, 1898, says: "The lack of meat supplies in South Africa is assuming a serious aspect. Durban, Natal, is almost without beef. It is stated that the butchers are unable to purchase any slaughter cattle in the colony, the supply being exhausted, and, as the Australian stock of frozen beef has all been consumed and a fresh cargo is still on the water, butchers have intimated their inability to supply customers with anything but mutton until 500 tons of frozen beef now on the way arrive.

"In the Transvaal, the outlook for a regular supply of beef for Pretoria is also uncertain, owing to the large supplies which must be used for the troops now in the north on their expedition against the Kaffirs. Shipments from Madagascar have been coming in, but it is reported that the French authorities on that island have forbidden further exportations. Those who have contracted to supply several hundred cattle and sheep will have to obtain them from South America, and it will be a month before they can be delivered.

In Cape Colony, frozen beef and mutton from Australia is, up to this writing, sufficient, but prices have advanced. In tinned (canned) meats the imports have fallen off, owing, I understand, to the war between the United States and Spain, and orders in some cases have been refused.

In other parts of Africa, slaughter cattle are scarce, and abnormally high prices prevail. In Kaffraria, sheep are worth \$10 each, and cattle of doubtful value are sold at \$85 per head at auction."

Then he asks our big packinghouse friends this pertinent question: "Will there ever be a line of refrigerator ships from the United States to this country."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1898. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Dec. 16, 1898, for furnishing the following supplies required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in New York City before Dec. 28, 1898: Beans, peas, rice, coffees, sugar, soap and pepper. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details, see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Dec. 16, 1898," and addressed to COL. C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.

Mr. Sulzberger Returns to New York.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Co., came back from Kansas City yesterday, whither he went to get under way the plans and to advance the stages for breaking ground for the \$600,000 extension of the present plant.

Mr. F. Joseph, Vice-President of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, left for the West this week to cast his shrewd eye around for the fine Christmas beef which this big concern puts in the market for the holidays.

Mr. S. Weil is back on 'Change and at his desk, though still troubled with grippe, but in a less distressing form.

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on Nov. 30, 1898.

	Nov. 30, 1898.	Nov. 30, 1897.
Mess Pork, Winter packed (new) bbls	495	1,885
Mess Pork, Winter packed (old) bbls	890	136
Mess Pork, Winter packed bbls	...	526
Other kinds bbls. Pork, bbls	1,837	2,362
P. S. Lard, Contract, tes.	507	581
Other kinds of Lard, tes.	250	611
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	206,931	1,058,248
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	1,468,852	1,335,535
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	607,893	681,722
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	124,626	64,742
Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs.	51,065	103,506
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	103,789	551,100
S. P. Hams, lbs.	2,426,360	4,126,380
Dry Salted Bellies, lbs.	788,153	1,121,012
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	233,510	249,950
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lb	1,187,450	746,300
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	431,500	858,150
Other Cuts of Meats, lbs.	1,740,379	2,492,476

RANDALL'S



Celery Sausage Seasoning

Prepared with great care from Pure Spices, Celery Seed and Best Herbs. Contains no salt.

SAUSAGE that has been flavored with Randall's Celery Seasoning can be digested very easily, and will leave a most pleasant and agreeable taste in the mouth.

Use ¼-pound to each 100 pounds of meat, and use salt as usual.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER POUND.

Put up in tin packages of 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds.

Write us for information and discounts.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Preservative, Sausage Meal, Carboline, Red Color,
Preserving Powders, Froze Em, etc.

R. T. RANDALL & CO.,
219 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Lard, Grease and Tallow Renderers.

Has your lard a clear white color?
Has your lard a proper flavor?
Has your lard a strong odor?
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?
Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow or lard?
Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?
Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?
Do you want to obtain white grease from dark stock?
Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?
Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

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The above are but a few of many problems which daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses of this country.

Practical advice by a practical worker given on these and other subjects in all its branches. Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284-286 Pearl St., New York City.

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has transmitted to the President his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, from which we take the following paragraphs of interest to "National Provisioner" readers:

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has continued experimenting with anti-toxin serum for the prevention and cure of hog cholera, for which Congress has made an appropriation, and animals were purchased to make sufficient serum for extensive research. Eighty per cent. of the animals treated were saved, while a like per cent. of the check herds not treated died; therefore the Department is justified in supplying in future to herdsmen such serum as can be made. It is for Congress to determine whether serum shall be free, or to charge 15 cents for each animal, which covers expense of manufacture.

BUTTER SHIPMENTS.

The experimental exports of butter by this Department to Great Britain began in the spring of 1897 and were resumed at the opening of 1898 upon an enlarged scale. Without anticipating the results of the present (or second) season of these trial exports, it can now be confidently stated that much additional information has been obtained in the line desired, and a decided gain is evident in the favorable impression made by butter of the first quality from creameries in the United States upon the best class of the butter trade in London and Manchester.

PRACTICABILITY OF EXPORTING DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Owing to better home markets it is not profitable to send butter to Europe at the present time. The Department has sent agents to Paris to ascertain if encouragement was offered to ship butter to that port, and it was found that there were no steamers direct from the United States to French ports furnishing refrigerator space, thus preventing shipments during the heated period. An agent was also sent to Hamburg to learn facts about customs duties and prohibitions, etc., that would be of interest to butter exporters.

Our finest butter can be profitably made and sent to Germany, whenever the supply is greater than the home demand. As our producers manufacture more and more on the farm and the great volume of raw materials is turned into the higher selling articles, we can furnish fine dairy products to European countries at a lower rate than they can be produced under European conditions on dearer lands and with dearer feeds.

The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas. Scientific inquiry into the principles that underlie the making of fine dairy products is preparing our people to furnish butter in condition to be exported in airtight packages, so that they will remain sweet for long periods in tropical countries. In order that markets may be opened up in Japan, China, and other countries of the Pacific Ocean, an agent is now in that region establishing agencies to which the Department will make trial shipments with a view to ascertaining all the facts for the benefit of the dairymen.

(Concluded next week.)

MANILA WAKING TO OUR TRADE.

"When the American fleet arrived at Hong Kong in February last," says Consul General Wildman in his annual report just published, "there were a few sample cases of American tinned milk, fruits, meats, etc., in the big

English and German wholesale houses. To-day every steamer and ship from America brings cargoes of American goods. Their ultimate destination is Manila. The great difficulty in the past has been to get the great body of Chinese consumers to sample our manufactures. American firms have found it to their advantage to send out men to study the needs of this climate. Since the arrival of the American squadron canned meats and fruits have come to stay. Danish butter is the most popular; it is considered the best commercially."

If you establish your "chop" or trade mark in favor in China no competitor can win the populace from the favored label. This chop must not vary in size, color, or design, for then it will cease to be "allice samee" and avoided. Running accounts must be settled on the Chinese New Year. All packages are looked over, the best selected and the rejected left for public auction. These facts are true in the Philippines, where the great body of the merchants are Chinese.

Canned goods intended for Japan should be shipped in half-pound cans or pint jars; such for instance, as butter, meats, etc.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Dec. 3, 1898, and since Oct. 29, 1898, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending Dec 3, 1898.	From Oct. 29, 1898, to date.	Week ending Dec 4, 1897.	From Oct. 30, 1897, to Dec. 4, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	6,142	28,794	5,781	30,058
Lard, tcs.....	14,976	65,921	23,247	77,489
" bbls.....	3,248	20,170	1,114	10,756
" tanks, lbs.....	43,043	662,851	412,330	980,660
" pkgs.....	83,421	435,659	61,376	308,304
Hams, bxs.....	3,820	19,703	3,264	18,379
" bbls.....	2,053	7,961	1,438	8,107
" pkgs.....	544	3,620	483	5,365
" tcs.....	646	4,172	735	4,676
" pcs.....	73,175	449,981	6,098	271,889
Sides, bxs.....	11,933	47,244	15,894	57,041
" tcs.....	1,589	5,200	684	2,719
" bbls.....	1,378	4,462	1,678	6,260
" pkgs.....	2,627	8,383	2,406	9,384
" pcs.....	131,224	715,658	119,112	691,287
Shoulders, bxs.....	813	4,512	1,069	4,629
" tcs.....	91	64	3	358
" bbls.....	209	417	66	2,447
" pkgs.....	66	324	2,014	3,463
" pcs.....	3,762	16,347	3,933	24,259
Other prod., bxs.....	2,632	10,764	1,968	8,126
" tcs.....	380	1,609	494	2,290
" bbls.....	573	3,021	928	5,313
" pkgs.....	15,983	63,072	12,479	58,833

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.....	12,124,129	14,261,467
Hams, lbs.....	4,242,127	3,867,347
Sides, lbs.....	12,493,556	13,983,798
Shoulders, lbs.....	642,067	710,470
Other products, lbs.....	2,363,331	1,920,440

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1896-7.
Lard, lbs.....	61,216,471	57,916,385
Hams, lbs.....	23,400,861	20,970,137
Sides, lbs.....	52,164,923	63,833,786
Shoulders, lbs.....	3,812,407	4,430,954
Other products, lbs.....	9,919,347	8,372,144

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending Dec. 3, 1898, and since Oct. 29, as compared with the corresponding time in 1897:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 29, 1898.	Same time, 1897.
Beef, pkgs.....	2	11	271
Pork, bbls.....	5,011,258	21,153,635	20,923,880
Cut meats, lbs.....	1,247,585	3,668,153	3,408,910

SHIPPED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 29, 1898.	Same time, 1897.
Beef, pkgs.....	1,285	7,599	7,130
Pork, bbls.....	6,112	28,793	30,058
Cut meats, lbs.....	19,686,011	88,797,088	96,607,021
Lard, lbs.....	12,124,129	51,216,471	57,916,385

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 5 10
Prime steam.....	a 5 05
Neutral.....	a 4 1/2
Compound.....	a 4 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	5 a 6 1/2
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	41
" " No. 1.....	30
" " No. 1.....	28
" " No. 2.....	24
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	a 7
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	45
" " Extra.....	35
" " No. 1.....	28
Tallow Oil.....	32

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	a 4
No. 2.....	a 3 1/2
Edible Tallow.....	a 4 1/2

GREASES.

Brown.....	a 2 1/2
Yellow.....	a 2 1/2
White, A.....	a 3 1/2
" B.....	a 3 1/2
Bone.....	a 3

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Interior or black fat.....	1 1/2 a 2
Suet.....	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	19
Crude.....	17
Butter oil, barrels.....	24 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	a 1.60
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.40 a 1.45
Concent tankage, 15 to 16 p.c.p. unit 1.37 1/2 a 1.40	
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c.p. ton 15.75	
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c.p. ton 14.50	
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c.p. ton 13.25 a 13.80	
Unground tankage, 6 & 25 p.c.p. ton 12.50	
Ground raw bones.....	23.00 a 24.00
Ground steamed bones.....	18.00 a 19.00

Market firm.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$1.00 per ton 55-70 lbs. average.
Hooft.....	\$30.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00 to \$42.00 "
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	5 a 5 1/2
Pocket Pieces.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Tenderloins.....	10 1/2 a 11
Spare ribs.....	4 a 4 1/2
Trimming.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Boston hufs.....	3 1/2 a 4
Cheek Meat.....	2 1/2 a 3

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle.....	a 3 1/2
White, clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	a 5

Market easy.

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	95 a 97 1/2
Lard tierces.....	1 17 1/2 a 1 20

Established 1855.

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CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Chicago Stock Yards receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep for November and the first eleven months in 1898, with comparisons:

NOVEMBER.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
RECEIPTS—			
November, 1898.....	198,163	912,668	289,276
October, 1898.....	221,091	772,064	343,991
November, 1897.....	220,625	817,547	280,998
November, 1896.....	210,540	590,557	290,228
November, 1895.....	221,907	937,479	266,171
SHIPMENTS—			
November, 1898.....	59,839	60,153	71,915
October, 1898.....	76,795	114,596	75,907
November, 1897.....	70,712	130,489	42,240
November, 1896.....	57,575	150,433	52,685
November, 1895.....	66,230	144,732	35,987
ELEVEN MONTHS.			
RECEIPTS—			
Eleven mos., 1898.....	2,306,632	7,794,368	3,340,378
Same period, 1897.....	2,344,363	7,490,349	3,311,137
Same period, 1896.....	2,386,090	6,870,678	3,334,236
Same period, 1895.....	2,363,186	7,104,317	3,153,721
SHIPMENTS—			
Eleven mos., 1898.....	813,136	1,228,890	519,011
Same period, 1897.....	790,312	1,527,046	587,317
Eleven mos., 1896.....	748,217	1,788,707	530,193
Eleven mos., 1895.....	718,888	1,987,654	443,905

The movement of cattle to market has been liberal here and at all Western markets for the week, reaching 43,000 for the half week ended Wednesday and with indications favoring continued free marketing for latter half of the week. As to the standard grades of beef cattle, the great bulk that go to the dressed beef, shipping and export trade, there has been no great change in prevailing condition of the market. Such change as is noted is doubtless creditable to the fact of heavier supply Wednesday than immediate demand called for and a temporary depression of 10¢@20¢. in prices for about everything that goes below the "Christmas" grade. A few lots of these holiday beeves are coming forward and are attracting the usual attention from the fancy beef trade, and have sold, this week, at \$5.75@6.25, but they do not represent a general condition of the cattle trade—only one car lot out of 43,000 head here in three days, making \$6.25, two loads at \$6 and not to exceed a dozen cars at \$5.75@5.95; the great bulk of fair to good beef cattle selling between \$4.60 and \$5.40. The outlook for the trade has not changed, and it is altogether likely the standard grades of cattle, the \$4.60 @5.40 grades mentioned, will continue to sell somewhere near present quotations; there are undoubtedly plenty of them in the country that will be coming from now on until after the holidays, but there is a good beef demand that ought to hold present prices.

Stockier trade is of small volume, only demand being for something that can be put on

full feed at once. Prices are unchanged from a week ago.

Neither is there any material change in the butcher cattle trade. Salesmen have little trouble disposing of good quality, fat cows and heifers, but have to peddle on all common and medium grades. Veal calves hold about steady. Milkers and springers sell readily if good, but are neglected if not first-class.

Volume of hogs moving to market has not been as heavy at this point as last week, first half of the week showing a decrease of 20,000 compared with previous week, but still the numbers will run up to a liberal total for the completed week. Strength in the provision trade, both speculative and for shipment, has been to the favor of the live hog market, was specially notable early in the week, when there was a hardening of around 10 cents over average prices of the previous week, but a setting off, about equal to the advance, on Wednesday, when arrivals were nearly 60,000, so that current prices are now practically the same as a week ago, that is, on a \$3.30@3.40 basis for bulk.

The notable feature of the trade and one which indicates that the market is in good, healthy condition is the fact that packers go ahead taking all their enormous supplies without any apparent attempt to force prices lower than quotations current at this writing. They may take a bear streak in the near future, but on almost any day of the past two weeks, had they been so disposed, they could have forced prices to a flat \$3 basis.

Eastern shipping operations are picking up somewhat but are not yet of such volume as to afford serious competition and are not paying any premium over packers for good quality.

Purchases of Armour & Co., last week were 78,000, the largest week in the history of this great firm. Not only was this a record breaker for a week, but one day's killing, 17,000, was also the largest single day's operation for the firm.

In the sheep trade there has been no radical change. Standard muttons continue to sell fairly steady at \$3.75@4.25; and the liberal supplies are cleared every day. Lambs are 10¢@15¢. lower for the week, the very best selling around \$5.40 and bulk of good fat stock at \$5.00@5.25. Some inquiry for feeding lambs, but very few coming. Total for the week will perhaps be about 3,000 short of last week's figures.

The receipts of hogs on Monday, the 28th ult., in Chicago were 71,000 instead of 11,000, as the types made it appear in our last issue.

The Nova Scotia Packing Co. will build an ice house, and a factory with a capacity of 25,000 hogs. The company also intend to increase its capital to \$50,000.

Chicago Provision Market.

Notwithstanding the fact that at the seven Western packing points the receipts of hogs for last week were the largest on record, being 613,000, provisions have advanced in price and outsiders have come in on the buying side of the market to a larger extent than for months. The market is broadening steadily, but has been accompanied by only a fair cash business. The stocks have shown heavy decreases in spite of the heavy hog supplies; and this has been accomplished without any unnatural aid. The West has reported very general losses from cholera and it is believed that the unusual hog marketing has been in part due to that. The moderate stocks have had most to do with creating the bull sentiment, and especially the lard stock. Its decrease with such astonishing hog supplies has been taken as proof of a wonderful consumption, largely due to the favorable business situation the world over. It is also said that there has been a noteworthy change in taste toward pure lard, the wild competition in adulteration having apparently reached its limit. The world's lard stock has been reduced from 357,000 tcs. on Dec. 1, 1897, to 281,000 tcs. on the first of the present month. On Dec. 1, 1896, the world's stock was 474,000 tcs. The Chicago stock on Dec. 1, this year, is down to 55,000 tcs. against 85,000 tcs. Nov. 1, 1898, and 153,000 tcs. Dec. 1, 1897, and 152,000 tcs. Dec. 1, 1896. On Dec. 1, 1890, preceding the boom year of 1891, the world's lard stock was 377,000 tcs., with the price at 6¢. It went to 7¢. in 1891, and to 10½¢. in 1892. Five-cent lard is not high, but cotton is around 5½¢., which is extremely low, and there is an immense supply of cottonseed to make cottonseed oil, which is the most formidable competitor of lard. As to the provision market generally, there is a very large consumptive demand, which seems well able to take care of the abnormal receipts of hogs. The market has a firm undertone and most people feel favorable toward it. While there may be a small setback after the recent advance, still, it could not be very great, so those buying on all weak spots would seem to have more than a fair chance for making money on their purchases.

Edward R. Dillingham says: "The provision pit believes Armour is loading up with product at the yards. He is apparently leav-

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ing the speculative market alone, but is buying hogs on such an enormous scale as to be getting a line in that way. At the yards they say he bought 77,000 hogs last week, and that his houses killed 17,000 in one day. It looks as if Armour had made up his mind the easiest way to get along without bulling prices was to take the hogs. When he gets his line, if the outsider continues in his present mood, Armour will have merely to appear as a buyer in the pit to start the market boiling."

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December.....	9.27½	9.27½	9.17½	7.90
January.....	9.27½	9.47½	9.40	9.17½
May.....	9.47½			9.40
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December.....	5.15	5.15	5.10	4.97½
January.....	5.30	5.30-2½	5.25	5.10
May.....				5.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	4.67½	4.67½	4.60	4.45
January.....	4.80	4.82½	4.75	4.60
May.....				4.75

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December.....	8.40	9.37½	9.22½	8.00
January.....	9.37½	9.40	9.45	9.32½
May.....	9.50	9.10	9.45	9.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December.....	5.15-7½	5.20	5.15	5.00
January.....	5.32½	5.37½	5.30	5.17½
May.....				5.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	4.65	4.70	4.62½	4.47½
January.....	4.80	4.85	4.77½	4.67½
May.....				4.82½

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December.....	8.40	9.40	9.27½	7.97½
January.....	9.37½	9.40	9.45	9.27½
May.....	9.50	9.65	9.50	9.50
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December.....	5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.00
January.....	5.32½	5.35	5.30	5.12½
May.....				5.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	4.67½	4.70	4.62½	4.47½
January.....	4.80	4.85	4.77½	4.67½
May.....				4.77½

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December.....	8.02½	8.02½	7.95	7.95
January.....	9.22½	9.32½	9.20	9.20
May.....	9.45	9.55	9.42½	9.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December.....	5.12½	5.15	5.10	5.00
January.....	5.27½	5.32½	5.27½	5.10
May.....				5.27½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December.....	4.62½	4.65	4.57½	4.45
January.....	4.77½	4.82½	4.75	4.57½
May.....				4.75

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	9.30	9.30	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	9.52½	9.52½	9.40	9.40
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	5.12½	5.12½	5.07½	5.07½
May.....	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	4.62½	4.62½	4.55	4.55
May.....	4.77½	4.80	4.72½	4.72½

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	9.15	9.20	9.12½	9.20
May.....	9.37½	9.42½	9.37½	9.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	5.05	5.07½	5.05	5.07½
May.....	5.22½	5.25	5.22½	5.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
May.....	4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.72½

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

A suit to recover a \$100,000 interest in the Minnesota Packing and Provision Company, of New Brighton, Minn., has been started in the Circuit Court by Anderson Fowler. The suit is directed against Margaret D. Fowler, of London, England, in whose name the title of the property now rests.

Edwin S. Skillen, a member of the Board of Trade, has been found guilty in the United States District Court of having failed, contrary to law, to make a memorandum of a certain sale. In default of payment of a fine of \$500 imposed by Judge Grosscup, he was ordered sent to jail. Judge Seaman in the United States Circuit Court, released him on a writ of habeas corpus, under bonds of \$1,000, pending the hearing of an appeal in the Supreme Court. Mr. Skillen declares the law does not specify that a written agreement must be signed in such a deal as he made. He also denies the jurisdiction of the District Court. The offence is purely technical.

All except the minor details of a plan to dissolve the Allen, Grier & Zellers Company on Jan. 1 next have been perfected. This Board of Trade concern, which gained considerable prestige through handling the Leiter deal in its early stages, was incorporated three years ago, and has a paid-up capital of \$100,000. Arthur W. Allen is president and John P. Grier secretary. The new arrangement contemplates a new partnership between Zellers and Grier, while Mr. Allen will probably continue in the grain commission business independently. The dissolution of the incorporated firm is with perfect harmony among the members thereof, and is said to be induced mainly by the prevailing prejudice against corporations.

The Board of Trade people who, three years ago, contributed to that fund which was sent into Nebraska and Kansas to relieve the distress among the farmers because of the disastrous drought of 1895, have received notice of a second dividend from that remarkable investment. The contributions that year were largely in the shape of loans, the funds being used to furnish seed. In most cases notes were taken from the farmers who received assistance, and, in a few cases, mortgages. A first dividend of 40 per cent. was paid to the subscribers of that relief fund two years ago; a second dividend of 14 per cent. will soon be distributed, and notice of it has already been sent out. The Board of Trade contribution was \$15,305, all of it sent in the shape of seed grain. It was distributed to the distressed through 52 different agents, reputable people living in the localities where the suffering from loss of crops had been the severest. This latest dividend will make \$8,264 returned to the donors. It is expected that this will be the last dividend to distribute. The record of the distribution, which is kept by Assistant Secretary Worthington, shows that in some localities every recipient of aid has paid his not, while in a few localities not one of the notes given for seed grain donated has been paid.

SWIFT AND COMPANY.

Five million dollars will be added to the capital stock of Swift and Company Jan. 5. A special meeting of the directors will be held on that day to take action in regard to the matter. The capital stock will be made \$20,000,000, instead of \$15,000,000, as at present. Last year the stock which had been held in the treasury, \$1,250,000, was disposed of to stockholders. The increase is to give the company more funds to handle its steadily growing business, which now reaches \$100,000,000 annually. It is the second largest packing establishment in the world, and stands next to Armour. In packing hogs the business has been brought to such a fine point that nothing escapes but the squeal. And that don't escape. The phonograph takes it. The business of the Swifts has grown from that of a small butcher shop in a little town near Boston about thirty years ago, so that it now covers all points of the country and the leading markets of Europe. It was started in Chicago as an incorporation in 1885, with a capital of \$300,000. The next year this was enlarged to \$3,000,000. In 1888 an addition to \$5,000,000 was made. This was increased to \$1,500,000 in 1890, and doubled April 2, 1893, making it \$15,000,000, and it will have been enlarged to \$20,000,000 in fourteen years from the time of incorporation. In addition to the capital of \$20,000,000 there is an authorized issue of \$2,500,000 6 per cent. bonds dated 1890 and maturing 1910. The Swift Company has been a good dividend payer, having in fourteen years paid in cash dividends \$11,867,000. Its highest annual dividend has been 8 per cent., and it has never paid below 6 per cent. It is largely a family concern. Gustavus F. Swift, the president, started it, and has associated with him his sons, Edwin C., Louis F., and Edward F. Swift, all of whom are directors. The other members of the directory are L. A. Carton, Herbert Barnes, and John R. Redfield. The directors have ordered a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Jan. 3. This is an increase of 1 per cent., the last dividend being at the rate of 6 per cent.

J. C. WOOD & CO.

A new firm of commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade has commenced business, known as J. C. Wood & Co. The members of the firm are J. C. Wood, formerly senior partner of the firm of Wood & Roberts, and Morris Schwabacher, who is secretary and general manager of the North American Provision Co. Business will be done by this firm in grain and provisions on both a cash and option basis. Both gentlemen are members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and are well known around the provision pit where their sterling ability has made them many friends. The office of the firm is in the Rialto Building. "The National Provisioner" congratulates the new firm and wishes it every prosperity.

Big Cold Storage Plant in View.

Mr. Baker, of London, England, who also has an office at the New York Produce Exchange, besides his London office, called and had a look over a large city packinghouse plant in company with a prominent official of the De La Vergne Company. Mr. Baker is thinking of putting in a large cold storage plant at Southampton, England, which is to be utilized mainly for the storage of fish. His concern uses something like fifty tons of fish weekly. Southampton being an important provisioning port for several large merchant fleets, and liners, it is an ideal spot for such a plant.

NEW YORK AND PORTO RICO
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REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SAILINGS
BETWEEN
New York and San Juan,
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THIS IS THE ONLY LINE of Steamers taking
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WAXED PAPER
is the best & cheapest thing
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SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT
Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease
Proof. Made in White, Colored
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PURE SUGAR
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The best known syrup for curing. This
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BUFFALO.

Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The receipts this week were liberal, all of 270 cars, when all were in. The weather was very much against the trade, a heavy storm prevailing and a number of the trains due Monday did not arrive until the following day. There were more good cattle on sale than for some weeks past, and included the best and highest price cattle of the year. With a good export and shipping demand, as well as some Jersey City and New York orders, all the good cattle of quality and weight were sold at full strong to a shade higher prices Monday, but other kinds were all 10@15c. lower, and some of the delayed cattle, though good, sold Tuesday lower. The best fancy Christmas steers of 1,634 lbs., brought \$6, with good 1,400 lbs. up at \$5.25@ \$5.65, and medium to fair shipping steers \$4.70@ \$5.15; light to good butchers, \$4@ \$4.65; common thin branded Western steers, \$3.40; good, \$3.90@ \$4.60; light to good heifers, \$3.35@ \$4.50; old shelly to choice fat cows, \$1.50@ \$3.90. Stockers and feeders, strictly choice, were steady, but others were lower. Fresh cows were in better supply and steady. Last springers slow and almost unsalable. A number of loads of good cattle held over since Thursday. Veals in good demand early at \$7@ \$8, with light thin to fair at \$4@ \$6.75, but easier later in the week.

HOGS.—The receipts of sale hogs were liberal this week, all of 350 cars. As with other kinds of stock, a number of these were delayed also, and supplies have been liberal each day. Prices have ruled fairly steady all this week, opening stronger for Yorkers, pigs, and light grades than at the close of last week, and full steady for others. The bulk of the offerings continued to be of the light order from pigs up, but with a better showing of good York weights from 150 lbs. up and less of the light in between kind of 125 to 140 lb, but there were full enough pigs here after the Monday's trade. Regular York buyers were liberal purchasers all the week, as well as New England dealers, this being the lowest market, on the basis of \$3.30@ \$3.35 for good Yorkers, mostly \$3.30. Light Yorkers, 125 lb up \$3.25@ \$3.30. Mixed hogs, light, \$3.30@ \$3.35. Good heavy mixed, \$3.40. Medium weights, \$3.35@ \$3.40. Good heavy, \$3.37@ \$3.45. Pigs brought \$3.25@ \$3.40, largely \$3.30@ \$3.35. To-day with a moderate supply, 38 cars, the market was active and stronger, Yorkers, light to good, selling at \$3.35@ \$3.40. Mixed packers, \$3.45. Mediums, \$3.40@ \$3.45. Heavy, \$3.45@ \$3.50. Pigs, \$3.32@ \$3.35. Roughs generally sold at \$3@ \$3.10. Stags, \$2.50@ \$2.75@ \$3, all being sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts of this

class of stock were fair this week, 146 cars for the first three days of the week, including 28 cars of Canada. The market opened strong and active for lambs on Monday, but with the Eastern reports all unfavorable early in the day slumped off before noon and ruled easier, and then the bulk of the arrivals nearly all came in, in wet condition also, which worked against the trade from the sellers' standpoint. Tuesday's trade was steady to easy. Wednesday there was a sharp advance of 15@20c. early in the day, but with the roads nearly all blockaded before noon, a weaker feeling prevailed later and several loads went over unsold. Sheep have been in light supply and sold strong throughout the entire week for anything desirable, but cull and common thin stock, old ewes, etc., were slow and lower. The bulk of the best lambs sold early at \$5.40@ \$5.50; culls to good, \$4@ \$5.35, advancing to \$5.50@ \$5.65 for top lots on Wednesday, with the lower grades unchanged. Best mixed sheep brought \$4.25@ \$4.40; fair to good, \$3.75@ \$4.20; culls and common, \$1.50@ \$3.50. A few choice wether sheep sold at \$4.75@ \$4.85; yearlings, \$4.50@ \$4.90. Heavy ewes, \$3.90@ \$4. Canada lambs, good to extra selected, sold at \$5.35@ \$5.50. Portly bucky, \$5.15@ \$5.25. Bucks, \$4.75@ \$5. To-day trade was slow, with 39 cars on sale, but prices were without material change, with a fair prospect of a good clearance.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market in Rotterdam this week has continued exceedingly strong for spot goods, choice brands selling as high as 44 florins, but the business for shipment has been entirely neglected. Neutral lard continues dull and neglected at about 38 florins.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Dec. 1. Calumet sold at 42 florins.
" 1. Harrison acid at 42 florins.
200 tcs. sold.
" 2. Morris Extra sold at 43 florins.
" 2. Harrison sold at 43 florins.
" 2. Supreme Extra sold at 42 florins.
" 2. Monarch sold at 41 florins.
400 tcs. sold.
Dec. 3.—No sales to-day.
Sales this week, 2,500 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 800 tcs.
" 6. Swift Extra sold at 44 florins.
130 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Dec. 3. Per Stmr. Maasdam—United, 300; Stern, 100; Eastman, 200; Swift, 130; S. & S., 292; Armour P. Co., 120; Hammond, 460. Total, 1,602 tcs.
Dec. 5. Per Stmr. Adeline Patti from Baltimore—Morris, 495; Armour & Co., 200; Swift, 130. Total, 825 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Dec. 5. Per Stmr. Maasdam—Friedman, 437; Swift, 125; Armour P. Co., 125. Total, 687 tcs.
Dec. 5. Per Stmr. Adeline Patti from Baltimore—Kingsan, 280; Morris, 420; Swift, 100; Armour & Co., 475; Gudaby P. Co., 250; Martin, 75. Total, 1,871 tcs.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Co., was on 'Change this week.

The N. K. Fairbank Co.'s statement of the world's visible supply of lard, which was in circulation on 'Change on Monday of this week, attracted more than usual attention in the desire to observe the figures indicating the ability of Europe to absorb the enormous shipments that had been made for some time from this country. The decrease in the supply was shown as about 23,000 tcs., and as indicated in our previous week's review of the provision market.

The Saturday half holiday preceding New Year's day will be given over to quite an entertainment on the Produce Exchange, to which members and their families will be invited. The committee having the affair in charge, composed of Henry D. McCord, Clarence H. Lippman and G. Walter Beran, have had subscribed by members of the Exchange over \$700 thus far for expenses. Some of the propositions are to have a full regimental band, possibly the 22d, on the main floor through the afternoon of the day, a number of popular singers and other incidental features.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers new members elected were Arthur J. Dyer, Martin S. Hebert, John E. James, Joseph D. Lewis, D. Rechner and W. O. Smith, Proposed for membership: Charles Waite (investments), by Alfred Whitman; John Craik (Balfour, Williamson & Co.), by Thos. S. Hope Simpson; Alfred Charles Spencer (Lunham & Moore, freight brokers), by G. G. McIntosh, and Otto Peter Heyn (William Stake & Co., insurance), by J. L. Minns.

Visitors: A. E. Rosevear, Montreal; W. L. Gardner, Boston; Louis Hehman, Chicago; Willard Kidder, Terre Haute; Geo. A. Bell, Cobden, Ill.; Geo. H. Christian, Minneapolis; F. C. Stevens, and L. J. Lamson, Chicago.

Death of James McGee.

James McGee, ex-president of the New York Produce Exchange, a resident of North Plainfield, N. J., was found dead in bed Tuesday morning. He was about 70 years of age. Mr. McGee was connected with the Standard Oil Company. He was also president of the New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co. A meeting to take appropriate action was held at the Produce Exchange Wednesday.

* Libby, McNeill & Libby have again been awarded the contract for supplying all the State institutions, both penal and charitable, in Wisconsin with meats. This contract is let every month, and Libby, McNeill & Libby had it in November as well.

JOSH BILLINGS ONCE SAID

That "man was created a little lower than the angels"

"And he has been getting a little lower ever since."

We have run across all sorts of low down "critters" in our business experience.

But a man who will induce a buyer to wrap articles of food in trash, deserves a place at the foot of the class.

Low down food wrapped in a low down wrapper, sold to low down dealers, at a low down price, and eaten by low down consumers, is all right.

But high-toned goods should be contained in a high-toned wrapper.

WEST CARROLLTON
PARCHMENT COMPANY,
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,
Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	43,902	94,905	15,343
Same week 1897	42,095	86,187	13,323
Same week 1896	50,542	81,336	25,560
Same week 1895	39,880	78,216	11,572
Chicago	52,000	271,900	72,900
Omaha	15,000	44,100	10,500
St. Louis	17,000	60,000	9,500
Kansas City	44,000	94,900	15,300

Total past week	128,000	470,900	103,200
Previous week	95,100	390,600	67,000
Same week 1897	143,500	373,600	113,100
Same week 1896	150,900	395,200	112,000

Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:		
Armour Packing Co.	6,417	34,717
Swift and Co.	4,513	23,486
S. & E. Co.	4,276	3,314
Jacob Dold Pkg. Co.	788	7,493
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.	62	18,803

Total past week	16,656	88,406	9,545
Previous week	17,130	62,263	4,887
Same week 1897	20,016	79,055	8,913

CATTLE.—Of the 44,000 cattle received during the past week, one could not have got a full load of well finished beef steers in the whole lot; short fed cattle entirely too plentiful. The highest price paid during the week was for a bunch of 1,469, \$5 on Friday. The end of the week closed a great deal better than the opening on some grades, but cows, heifers and bulls suffered a fairly sharp decline, from 10c. to 15c. per 100 lbs.; anything that was not choice discriminated against. 32 cars went to the seaboard, against 16 for the previous week, and 58 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The following are some of the highest prices that were paid: Native cows of 1,107 lbs. average, \$3.85. Heifers, 858 lbs. average, \$4. Light bulls, under 1,000, at about \$3.75, while 1,760 lbs. average sold at \$3. A bunch of 41 Western steers of 1,334 lbs. average sold at \$4.75—the highest price paid for the week of this description, for they ranged all the way down to \$3.75. Some Western cows of 976 lbs. average, sold at \$3. Some Western heifers, 739 lbs. average, sold at \$3.25. The bulk, however, sold from 25¢ to 15c. per 100 lbs. less on all Western grades. Fed Texas steers of 994 lbs. average, sold at \$3.75; cows, 763, at \$2.90, and bulls, 927 lbs. average, \$2.40. Quarantine cattle were only in small supply; a bunch of 129, averaging 1,110 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.10, and a bunch of 184, of 999 lbs. average, sold at \$3.84. Cows of 930 lbs. average sold as high as \$2.70, but then a bunch of 214 of 715 lbs. average, sold at \$2.30. Canning stock sold very low; in fact, were disposed of at the lowest point of the season. Some canning Texas steers, 838 lbs. average, sold at \$2.75, and quite a number of cows of 663 lbs. average, sold at \$2; with a bunch of 148 cows, weighing 385, selling at \$1.80. The

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outside purchasers for the week headed by Cudahy, 2,113 head; Swift, 414 head; Armour, 362 head; Hall, 323; Eastman, 273; Kraus, 260; Schwarzschild, 225; Ackerman, 137; Ballin, 124, and Hammond, 89. During the entire week the stocker and feeder market was low and dull; plenty of buyers, who wished to pick up bargains, and in some cases they obtained them, still a pretty good trading done for 523 cars went to the country, against 338 for the previous week, against 595 the corresponding week one year ago, against 838 in corresponding week, 1896. This week so far the receipts of cattle fairly large and quite a number of well finished cattle put on the market—the offerings of the feeders to the holiday trade. The Eastern purchasers have been competing pretty strong for all such offerings. On Monday, the receipts, 7,134; on Tuesday, 10,230; on Wednesday, 12,140. The highest price paid so far for the choice stock, a bunch of 46, 1,517 lbs. average, sold at \$5.40. 22 head of Herefords, 1,083 lbs. average, sold at \$5.25. Quite a number of cattle so far have sold over the \$5 mark; but as such receipts are expected to be somewhat heavy, a 10¢ to 15c. decline, if not more, may be looked for if receipts continue to come forward as expected. Cows, heifers and bulls have a better feeling. Some 1,022 lbs. average cows sold at \$3.90. Some heifers, 810 lbs. average, at \$4.25. Some bulls, 1,670 lbs. average, at \$3.25. Stockers and feeders are in large supply and the feeling not much better than the preceding week. Quite a number of young Westerns have changed hands at \$2.85, which is a pretty low price. Western steers are in fair supply and in good demand; a bunch of 125, of 1,217 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.50. Two bunches, containing 453 head, of about 1,100 lbs. average, sold at \$4.50. Some Western cows, 819 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.45, but to be sure quite a number changed hands at \$3.20, and some poor canning stock changed hands at \$2. Fed Texas only in fair supply; a bunch of 40 head of 1,288 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.50. Another bunch of 155, of

1,142 lbs. average, sold at \$4.32½. Some cows 772 lbs. average, at \$2.75. Some bulls, 1,200 lbs. average, at \$2. Quarantine cattle are in small supply; a bunch of 184, of 1,055 lbs. average, sold at \$4.05; another bunch of same number, 956 lbs. average, sold at \$3.80. Another bunch of 104 of 871 lbs. average, sold at \$3.50. Some cows of 776 lbs. average, sold at \$2.90.

HOGS.—The market for the past week was very strong. On Thursday and Friday tops stood at \$3.42½, with the bulk \$3.30@3.37½; heavy ranged \$3.35@3.42½; mixed packing, \$3.25@3.37½; light mixed, from \$3.15@3.30. On Saturday the market was even still stronger and the tops closed at \$3.45, with the bulk \$3.30@3.40; with heavy hogs \$3.32½@3.45; with mixed packing, \$3.25@3.37½. The quality for the entire week was fairly good. Outside purchasers received more hogs last week than any week since last July; shipments in total, 7,713 head. Of these, 56 cars of light hogs went to Omaha, 10 cars of choice heavy hogs went to the City of Mexico, 1 car to the city of Monterey, and another car to Davenport, Ia. This week shows still a liberal supply of hogs. On Monday, on account of the storm of the previous Saturday, the receipts were not large, some 4,683; but on Tuesday they piled up to 18,190; with Wednesday still higher at 23,240. The quality this week so far is only fair and the tendency is for lower prices all along the line. If the present receipts continue the balance of the week, it will be about 15 to 20c. per 100 lbs. less than the opening prices. On Monday tops stood at \$3.50, with the bulk \$3.32½@3.42½. On Tuesday the top prices, \$3.47½, with the bulk \$3.30@3.40; on Wednesday, while a few hogs brought \$3.45, the bulk from \$3.25@3.35.

SHEEP.—Last week the market had a downward tendency in prices towards the close. A bunch of 35 lambs of 87 lbs. average sold at \$5.25. A bunch of 307 New Mexican, of 52 lbs. average, sold at \$4.35. A bunch of 476 Texas, of 90 lbs. average, sold at \$3.70. A bunch of 420 Cal. ewes 112 lbs. av., \$3.30. Another bunch of 336, 113 lbs. average, sold at same figures. Receipts this week so far, small, but the demand still sluggish. On Monday, in fact, no arrivals, as only 21 head came to the market. On Tuesday, 1,759, and on Wednesday 4,125. Some lambs, 100 lbs. average, changed hands, \$5.25. A bunch of 970 Texas of 100 lbs. average, sold at \$3.85. The market may be called very quiet.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Lubec, Me., Packing Co. will enlarge their plant the coming season.

* Holberton & Bliss, of Matunuck, R. I., have opened their sausage manufactory for the fall and winter trade.

* A proposition has been made to locate a packinghouse at Sherman, Tex., by Geo. A. Binney, of Houston.

* Land is soon to be purchased for building the new fish trust warehouse and ice plant at Cleveland, Ohio, and the contract calls for the completion of the plant by March 1 next.

* At a meeting of the Medina, Ohio, Board of Trade resolutions were passed endorsing measures for establishing a produce exchange, and a committee appointed to effect the same.

* The committee on inspection of dairies and slaughterhouses of the Board of Health, of Warren, Ohio, recommends the building of a public abattoir, the city to own and manage the same.

* It is said that H. G. Adams, of Maple Hill, Kan., is one of the most extensive cattle feeders in the country, having recently had over \$100,000 worth of fat cattle on the Kansas City market.

* It is announced that Dr. Zandt, formerly assistant inspector at Kansas City, is to take the place of Chief Inspector Hinckly at the pork packing establishment of Jacob Doid, East Buffalo, N. Y.

* The pork packing and wholesale provision firm of Wm. P. Harvey & Co., of Baltimore, Md., has been dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be continued by Mr. W. E. Harvey, son of Mr. Harvey.

* It is said that many good judges estimate the total wool crop of Montana for 1898 to be 25,000,000 lb. Most of it has gone to the market there, but from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 lb have left the State.

* It is estimated that Georgia will kill 1,000,000 hogs the present season. That is one hog to two of the population. There is said to be room for a pork packing establishment in that State, as hog raising is a growing industry.

* On account of the expression of a strong public sentiment against having a Spanish bull fight exhibition at the coming National Stockmen's Convention at Denver, the committee have decided to prohibit the same and substitute attractions of a later day civilization.

* Preparations for the national exhibition of range cattle to be held at the Denver Union Stockyards during the National Live Stock Association meeting in January next, are going on at a lively rate, and those in charge report the greatest and most enthusiastic interest.

* Senor M. M. Ponte, Jr., Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela at Washington, in receiving the invitation of President Springer, of the National Live Stock Association, to its annual convention, says he will lay the matter before his Government recommending that it appoint a representative.

* The aggregate slaughter of hogs in the United States for one year, says the St. Louis National Reporter, amounts to about 35,000,000 head. This includes Eastern and Western packing, besides fresh pork consumption in cities. At a moderate average, say at 3c. per lb on the farms where they are raised, and at an average under 240 lb in weight, sales amount to \$250,000,000 per year. This is a pretty good annual output, when it is considered that the United States authorities place the value of the stock hogs in the United States at only \$175,000,000.

* The Swift Packing Company has just put a new fire signal system in operation at its plant in Armourdale, Kan., a system that is believed to be superior to anything yet de-

vised in that line. It is the company's own device, it having been experimented with in the plant at St. Joseph. It is a double circuit storage battery system, the batteries charged with dynamos. The novel feature of the system is a contrivance by which the particular floor in which a fire breaks out in any one of the big buildings comprising the plant is registered automatically after the fire has been announced by gongs.

* General E. E. Bradley, president of the New Haven (Conn.) Wheel Company, has recently returned from an interesting and pleasant trip through New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona as the guest of his friend, Mr. Wilson Waddingham, of New York, who is one of the largest ranch owners in the West. The main object of the visit was to inspect the cattle ranches and to see how the prosperous business of cattle and sheep raising is conducted. As a result of the trip, a company will be formed with headquarters in New Haven. This company will include some of the wealthiest men of that city, and will have for its object investments in Western ranches, etc.

* According to Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, in his annual report recently published, during the meat year of 1898 the total number of animals inspected was 51,335,398. These were thus divided: 9,228,237 cattle, 10,028,287 sheep, 468,199 calves and 31,610,875 hogs. The total shows a gain of 9,025,291 animals. At the slaughterhouses 63,662 animals were rejected out of 31,116,828 inspected. In addition to this, 91,508 carcasses and 48,189 pieces were condemned as unfit for food. The meat inspectors stamped 14,583,780 packages of beef, mutton and pork products. Of these, 374,131 were packages of pork microscopically examined.

* The London & Southwestern Railway Co. are about to make extensive provision at Southampton Docks for the live and dead meat trade. In the first instance, it is proposed to establish immediately adjoining the new deep-water quays on the bank of the River Test, lairage, abattoirs and cooling rooms for about 3,000 head of cattle, but as the company have, by the purchase of the "Mudlands," acquired a large area of land, this accommodation can at any time be great-

ly increased. Adjoining the live cattle wharves it is proposed to establish on the most approved American principle a cold installation, covering about 1,000,000 cubic feet, for the storage of foreign meat intended for the London and provincial markets, and the overtures which have been addressed to the Southwestern Company by importers justify the belief that a considerable expansion of business at Southampton will be the result of these additions to the facilities of the port.—Journal of Commerce.

* J. B. Ziegler, writing to the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal, in relation to poisonous plants for cattle, says in part: "In the Weekly Oregonian of Nov. 11 is a review of a pamphlet issued by the Agricultural Department on poisonous plants of the United States, Prof. Hedrick, of Corvallis, Ore., is quoted as claiming that water hemlock kills more than 100 cattle yearly in Oregon. I believe that many die yearly in Lincoln County alone from eating poisonous plants. Some regard water hemlock as the fatal plant; others, larkspur. In the spring following my arrival in the county, 1897, I think about 50 cattle died in this community, Siletz Bay and Salmon River. I was much surprised at the nonchalant way in which the settlers suffered these losses, seeming to regard them as a matter of course and inevitable. I wrote to State Veterinary Withycombe about it. He thought most of these losses were from starvation, and regarded larkspur as nearly harmless. But I am sure that, while general debility from scant shelter and food in the spring predisposes cattle to fatal results, eating larkspur and hemlock is directly responsible. In the wet pastures of this coast region, these plants abound, and in the month of March, when they start, just in advance of the grasses, the deaths occur. I think more information as to these plants and antidotes therefor should be circulated."

Notes of the Packers in the Far West.

A. Booth & Co., of Chicago, who have a branch at Astoria, Ore., have filed supplementary articles of incorporation raising their capital stock to \$5,000,000. The company is expected to greatly enlarge its plant at Astoria for the catching and canning of Columbia River salmon.



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(Written especially for "The National Provisioner.")

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No. II.

(Begun in issue of Dec. 3.)

People are accustomed to look at all questions through their own glasses. Conclusions are, thus, inferences from previous experiences or facts, by analogies, from them. By this process we do not reason out things, but compare them up to a given point for the desired result. The Australian rabbit question has no counterpart in the world. There is nothing in the line which will lend a semblance for a comparison. All reading and former experience in other lands must be stripped from the mind so it can take in as facts what will be herein penned for perusal, otherwise it will read like an extravaganza or even a Munchausen narrative.

While we do not raise rabbits, and cannot profitably raise them to any extent in America, the raising of them elsewhere in astounding numbers must be a menace to our provision trade when they challenge our efforts to reach the hungry mouths of Continental Europe with our fresh and canned meats. The placing of the cheaper fresh or canned food in those markets would materially hamper the trade which we naturally seek abroad. There are many level headed, sober business men who will laugh at this threat of the simple rabbit carcass to menace trade, or to even become a factor in it. England already uses 100,000,000 pounds of rabbits. New Zealand now sends in increasing quantities, and so does Australia, in late years, of that little animal's meat.

The time is not long hence when Australian rabbit sausages and other savory dishes from the same tiny carcass will reach the delicatessen store and the table. Drouths and rabbits—mostly rabbits—have in six years reduced the flocks of Australian sheep by more than 50,000,000 head. The flocks of New South Wales alone have lost over 30,000,000 sheep in that time, and a very large percentage of these have died in the rabbit-infested districts of the western back blocks along the Darling River. To these may be added the fearful destruction from thirst and need of grass in the contiguous districts of Queensland. New South Wales has less than 1,500,000 people. The writer saw 40,000 dead sheep in one paddock near Myngan, New South Wales, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Ryne, M. L. A., who had herded them there for their last stand. Cause? Rabbits and absence of grass. Mr. S. McCaughey, of Dunlop and Toorall, on the Darling, lost 360,000 sheep by

death from rabbits and drouth in less than three years, ending with the fearful drouth which has just been broken. Another squatter on the Darling gave up all of his sheep because they had about all died, and turned to rabbit ranching. In three months he had killed, stretched, dried and baled 180,000 skins, which my steamer took away for him. They were invoiced to London, England. There were others. But come with me over the Australian western back blocks. Be as I was. See as I saw. Believe as facts force their terrible truth upon you, and when the pall of the frightful diorama rolls its incubus from your sympathies, sit down and coolly ask yourself in a business way what would you do under the circumstances, with the mouths of the world wide open and leading right down into hungry stomachs, which are pinched for food and calling for it? Then substitute the quick, sharp Australian commercial mind for your own and ask yourself what he is likely to do with the commodity at hand and the waiting market which is calling for it? Having done this, then turn to yourself as a trade economist, and forecast the probable result when these tropical rabbits begin to come back across the oceans in earnest to the tables of Europe? As we pass down the great water snake of the Australian continent I will give some of the distressing conditions of the country, its richness in soil, the hardships of its settlers and the sheep, and such local data as will tend to illustrate the scene and the conditions which now exist there. These, while lightening the matter, will enable the reader to better understand the subject and the arena from which will soon come in large, permanent quantities the new series of meat products to the markets of the outer world. In presenting these I will draw the facts from the diary of my impressions made at the time.

All aboard! I am again making my official tour of the river—2,000 miles of it. I am again noting what I heard and saw just as I heard and saw it. I am again on the good ship Pilot, and under "Admiral" Captain Walter, to steam out among the stations (ranches), most of which have been through the rabbit plague and found their way to the mortgage counter. I will soon be on a ranch on which \$150,000 was loaned twelve months ago, and it was good security for the money then. The owner and the bank will sell the whole for \$100,000. Then it carried a sheep to two acres. The rabbits invaded it. Now, one year later, it is a waste and its vast area will not graze the skin and bones of one sheep to ten acres. There is a ranch nearby which has 40,000 sheep and 15,000 ewes

lambling by the noted Wanganella stud flock. A year ago these alone were worth \$225,000. Now these, with the valuable crown lease thrown in, can be bought for half that money. Another neighboring station, with 75,000 sheep, is a desert and is ruined. I saw 20,000 starved sheep standing in a barren field, where rabbits nibbled up the roots of the grass. You could have the entire flock for 12 cents per head. Further on is a run containing 640,000 acres. That equals 1,000 square miles, or 32 miles one way by 31 miles the other. It has only 15 miles frontage on the Darling river, hence it is more than 60 miles deep. Its area is reeking with dead sheep and live rabbits. There is water here, but no grass. Feed them by hand? It costs \$150 to \$200 per ton to get freight out there. The ground is rich. The soil is a deep alluvial trap and very fertile. It is 17 to 20 feet deep, a sort of "black wax." In the drouthy seasons, when the moistures have disconnected, the ground dries and parts in wide crevices. In Bourke the cracks were so wide and deep that the coffins and bones in rotted cases below are plainly visible from the surface in the cemetery. In other parts a cow could be heaved into the huge rents and fall below the surface. These close again when the rains come. Ours was the first steamer down stream for a time. The settlers in many places were out of flour, corn, oats and bread. Sheep had barely a morsel of flesh on their lank frames. The rabbits were fatter, but the human stomach is nauseated with the idea of eating the cause of a pest. The pest animal as a diet would revolt the whole system. The mere thought of such a diet sickens the whole being, so rabbits are never eaten in that district. I saw a number of half starved, dejected settlers fishing, but hunger bit oftener than fish, and privation came oftener than relief. I left them fishing, for the floating carcasses of dead sheep and dead cows drifting down the river and the stilled or struggling lambs bogged in the fatal sands of Jandra and Nelta afforded thoughtful diversion. Myriads of playful rabbits hopped here and there about their warrens. Get the sheep out? Of what avail was it to lift one from the sucking sands at the water's edge to let it starve on the arid, grassless plains above? At Nulty I saw the first live cow in two days, though I had seen hosts of dead ones, seen thousands of dead sheep and counted the myriads of rabbits until I was sick of it. Butter and milk are luxuries which the Western run holder of Australia seldom enjoys, even in the best of seasons, because the seasons are treacherous in this part of this great land of ranches.

(To be Continued.)

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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The situation is certainly showing many conditions favorable to packers. Stocks are especially well sold up and prices are not only sustained, but show a tendency to advance. There is an excellent demand for natives, the supply of which is increasing. While packers are fairly stiff in their views, they are too averse to accumulation to refuse current rates. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have been in excellent request at 11½¢. The present supply is small and several holders are demanding a fraction above the current figure.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have sold to the extent of about 5,000 at 10¢.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, are in good request. They have sold in substantial quantity at 8½¢@9¢, the latter being the ruling quotation.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have had a very good call at 10½¢. The supply is limited.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are completely cleaned up. They are well sustained at 11¢. Lights moved to the extent of 7,000 at 10½¢.

BRANDED COWS.—A large quantity of Novembers were sold at 9½¢, which is the quotation price.

NATIVE BULLS are worth 9½¢. They are well sold ahead.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is a greatly stimulated demand and inquiry. Dealers are in many cases well sold ahead. An especially good call for heavy cows is noticeable. Both Eastern and Western tanners are watching the market closely, evidently expecting an incentive to purchase.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands, are in very active request at 9½¢@9¢, for ones and twos. Sales were said to have been effected at higher prices, but it is safe to assume that the above prices will take most offerings.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, at 10¼¢@9½¢ in a small way. There are some holders demanding more money.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are nominally worth 8½¢@8¼¢.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are well cleaned up. They are worth 9½¢. There are some dealers asking ¼¢ advance, but they would hardly lose a sale in support of this price.

NATIVE BULLS have sold in a very small way at 8½¢ flat.

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RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

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Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lb. An ordinary section of country skin is worth 12¼¢. Country dealers have recently figured conspicuously in the market.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are worth 11@11¼¢. There is much inferior stock offering.

DEACONS are in excellent request at 52½¢.

SLUNKS, 25@30¢.

HORSE HIDES are a strong feature, being in fair request at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is well sold up and fairly active. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 82½¢@85¢.

COUNTRY PELTS, 60¢@65¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 82½¢@85¢.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The last week closed with pretty fair sales; the most important of the movements being about 20,000 branded cows changing hands at 9½¢, which price scored a good victory for the packers. The run of branded cows, however, for the season about passed, as the sweepings of the ranches and cattle pens in preparation for the winter months about over. This week, considering the little amount of stock on the market to offer, the sales are fairly large already. Branded cows still going at 9½¢, and the market at present writing is entirely bare of this article—the packers having sold to slaughter. Heavy Texas steers are still favorites at 10½¢, lights 9½¢@10¢; extremes somewhat hang fire at 9½¢, but they would be readily cleaned up at 9½¢, at which price the packers are not inclined to favor. Colorados are pretty well cleaned up, and that in face of a very large slaughter of this class of cattle, as more Colorados are now taken off in the packinghouses than any other grade. Sales have been made right straight along at 9¢, with one of the packers thinking December's, with the grubbing privilege, ought to be worth 9½¢. Native steers are in no large supply, but what stock offered can be readily purchased at 11½¢; lights 1¢ less, and it is doubtful if the packers will try to score a higher price unless something unforeseen occurs. The cold weather all over the country must have been very favorable for the growth of grubs, and though native hides are not sold with grubbing privilege, there is no doubt but that the tanners will have to receive a fair proportion of them in purchasing December stock. On this account the packers are, and will be free sellers of native steers up to Dec. 31. The present winterish aspect all over the country should quicken all trade channels and make a better demand, if there ever will be, for leather; and it is to be hoped that tanners will meet with a success in large sales and better prices; decidedly they deserve such, for they have labored under the most depressing circumstances, and oft-times a positive loss in purchasing hides for the last twelve months.

SHEEPSKINS are only accumulating in a small way. The packers are pretty stiff in their prices; for sheep pelts they are asking 85¢, pullers 70¢ to 75¢, with lambkins at 60¢@65¢. There is no great stock, however, and would-be purchasers are more numerous, though some of them hesitate to pay the prices the packers now demand.

BOSTON.

Bufs are in a materially stronger position, having advanced to 9½¢@9¼¢. New Englanders are nominally worth 10½¢.

BUFFS, 9½¢@9¼¢.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 10½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Demand easily adequate to the supply.

SHEEPSKINS are fairly active.

PHILADELPHIA.

The demand has about equaled the supply. Prices are strong with a tendency to advance.

We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10¢.

CITY COWS, 9½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½¢@10¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¢@9½¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Supply inadequate to demand.

SHEEPSKINS.—More call is noted.

NEW YORK.

The local market is very strong. Stock is well sold up and salters indisposed to contract for future supplies. The appended quotations which are firmly sustained and likely to advance, will reflect the condition of the market:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, 10½¢@11¼¢.

BUTT-BRANDS, 9½¢@10¢.

SIDE-BRANDS, 8½¢@9¢.

CITY COWS, 10¢.

NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9½¢.

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

CALFSKINS (see page 33).

SUMMARY.

That the present is a packer's market there is no room for doubt. Stocks are extremely well sold up, prices are firmly sustained and there is a very good call for most varieties. While no appreciable advance has as yet taken place, such a turn in the condition of the market would hardly be surprising. Natives have been an especially strong factor, although they are likely to lose some of their strength with the incoming of more generous supply. Eastern buyers have purchased a great many steers in lieu of the heavy native cows they had intended to buy. Natives, Texas and Colorados have all had a very good call. The country market also shows the usual co-existent activity, the Western contingent having operated conspicuously. The Eastern tanners were inclined to hold aloof, as usual, in the hope that the accumulation would increase to such an extent as to ease the situation. Harness leather tanners operated with considerable freedom, as did also the collar leather makers. It is certain that in addition to the active sales that inquiry is greatly stimulated. In Boston the situation, as in other centers, hides have gained tone, buffs having advanced to 9½¢@9¼¢. Stock is very closely sold up in Philadelphia and in New York, the latter center being completely sold up, with salters declining to sell ahead. There is no noteworthy change in the leather situation.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11¼¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10¢; Colorado steers, 9¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½¢; No. 1 native cows, 11¢; under 55 lb, 10¼¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 9½¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½¢; No. 2, 9¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10¼¢; branded steers and cows, 8½¢@8¼¢; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½¢; native bulls, 8½¢ flat; calf-skins, 12¼¢ for No. 1; kips, 11@11¼¢ for No. 1; deacons, 52½¢; slunks, 25@30¢; horse

hides, \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, 82½¢@85¢; country pelts, 60¢@65¢; country lambs, 82½¢@85¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9¢@9½¢; New England hides, 10½¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½¢@10¢; country cows, 9¢@9½¢; country bulls, 8½¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10½¢@11½¢; butt-branded steers, 9½¢@10¢; side-branded steers, 8½¢@9¢; city cows, 10¢; native bulls, flat, 9½¢; calves (see page 33); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

The E. H. Jones tannery, near Cleveland, Ohio, recently suffered \$5,000 worth from fire.

Jas. B. Dewson & Co., hide brokers, of the Swamp, will remove Jan. 1 from 76 to 83 Gold street.

E. N. Jones' bark house and tannery, at Brooklyn, Ohio, has been damaged by fire to the extent of about \$5,000.

L. Marx & Bro., dealer in hides and wool, Louisville, Ky., have assigned. They are expected to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

The hair house of the large tannery of W. D. Byron, at Williamsport, Md., was burned recently. The loss was \$800; covered by insurance.

Leopold Landauer, the Philadelphia hide dealer, died at his home on the 4th inst., of kidney diseases. He was 44 years old, and unmarried.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 3, 1898, is as follows:

To	Week ending Dec. 3, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '98 to Dec. 3, '98.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom...	1,421	1,117	8,982
Continent...	1,108	1,039	5,543
So. & Cen. Am.	1,043	872	1,606
W. Indies...	3,266	1,417	12,587
Br. No. Am...	978	763	2,322
Other countries	10	5	161
Total	7,886	5,243	31,201

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	13,806,414	16,233,683	71,326,772
Continent...	2,611,136	3,828,013	14,450,858
So. & Cen. Am.	212,025	179,150	63,875
W. Indies...	322,200	107,400	1,012,526
Br. No. Am...	200	12,800	1,200
Other countries	.....	.....	61,125
Total	16,951,775	20,361,046	87,526,356

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	9,909,264	8,371,759	35,292,737
Continent...	6,284,573	9,926,904	48,124,752
So. & Cen. Am.	524,385	521,610	2,458,505
W. Indies...	730,545	125,900	2,890,025
Br. No. Am...	.....	.....	6,950
Other countries	63,000	.....	256,240
Total	14,611,767	18,946,173	80,020,209

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

From	Pork, Bbls	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	7,157	8,011,825	8,890,060
Boston	323	4,126,195	1,490,106
Portland, Me.	400	3,392,775	214,000
Phila., Pa. ....	.....	265,755	1,358,280
Balto., Md. ....	.....	1,136,078	2,451,790
Norfolk, Va. ....	.....	.....	206,500
Newport News	.....	.....	10,375
New Orleans...	2	5,150	13,500
Mobile, Ala....	.....	.....	7,155
Galveston, Tex.	1	13,997	.....
Total	7,886	16,951,775	14,611,767

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Dec. 3, '98.	Nov. 1, '97, to Dec. 3, '98.	Increase
Pork, lb	6,240,200	4,154,200	2,086,000
Hams, ben., lb	87,526,356	83,959,262	3,567,094
Lard, lb	80,020,209	58,608,774	21,411,435

Interesting Paragraphs in the President's Message.

I trust that the Belgian restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, originally adopted as a sanitary precaution, will at an early day be relaxed as to their present features of hardship and discrimination, so as to admit live cattle under due regulation of their slaughter after landing. I am hopeful, too, of favorable change in the Belgian treatment of our preserved and salted meats.

The commercial arrangements made with France on the 28th of May, 1898, under the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff act of 1897, went into effect on the 1st day of June following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under Section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other Governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be able to announce some of the results of these negotiations during the present session of Congress.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the imperial Government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation, and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the Department of Agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

I transmitted to the Senate on the 10th of February last information touching the prohibition against the importation of fresh fruits from this country which had recently been decreed by Germany on the ground of danger of disseminating the San José scale insect. This precautionary measure was justified by Germany on the score of the drastic steps taken in several States of the Union against the spread of the pest, the elaborate reports of the Department of Agriculture being put in evidence to show the danger to German fruit-growing interests should the scale obtain a lodgment in that country. Temporary relief was afforded in the case of large consignments of fruit then on the way by inspection and admission when found non-infected. Later the prohibition was extended to dried fruits of every kind, but was relaxed so as to apply only to unpeeled fruit and fruit waste. As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted a similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Swiss Governments to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

NOTES FROM CANADA.

The Davies Pork Packing Co., of Toronto, among other large shipments to Great Britain, have recently made a consignment of \$20,000 worth of bacon.

Messrs. T. H. Lawry, president, and H. Fraser, secretary, on behalf of the Lawry Packing Co., signed the agreement accepting the terms of the extension by-law, thus securing the location of the Lawry stockyards at Hamilton, Ont.

The Seventeenth Annual Christmas Fat Stock Show was held in Guelph, Ont., on Dec. 6, 7 and 8. Guelph prides itself on being the Smithfield of Canada. Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen, is an ardent admirer of good stock, and prides herself on being the owner of extensive herds and flocks, as does also the Prince of Wales. Nor do they think it beneath their dignity to send animals to such shows as this to compete with those from other herds; and lands, flocks and herds in Great Britain add much to the social standing of their possessors. It would be well for Canada were such the case there, for the country's prosperity is very closely associated with its live stock industry. The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was also held at the Agricultural College at Guelph, starting on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, and closing on Friday afternoon, Dec. 9.

Mr. J. B. Bourassa, ex-president of the Butchers' Association, who accompanied the aldermanic deputation upon their last trip to Chicago to visit the abattoirs, is strongly in favor of one central abattoir for Montreal, situated within the city limits, and thinks that before the Western abattoirs are rebuilt, the two railway companies most interested, the C. P. R. and G. T. R., should come to an understanding on the matter.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. P. G. & CO.—Corn oil has various commercial uses; most of these are in combination, the secret of which is jealously guarded by workers as valuable trade formulæ. This oil is used in making soap, the product being translucent—a peculiarity of this oil in contradistinction to cottonseed oil. A process has recently been perfected for vulcanizing corn oil, the uses of the product being limited only by the supply of the oil, which at present is not large. Vulcanized corn oil, mixed with certain mineral substances makes remarkably fine floor tilings, some of these being in use at the present time in the United States navy on war vessels. Although the future of corn oil is exceedingly brilliant, it will never supplant cottonseed oil in edible compounds, as the absence of certain qualities possessed by the latter oil debar its use in compound lard and similar products. Cottonseed oil has one sphere, corn oil another, hence the probability of the one crowding out the other is remote. Prof. Ernest Mas, of New York City, chemist to the American Glucose Co., and consulting chemist to many other large corporations, is the inventor of the process for vulcanizing oils by the modern method. This process of vulcanization can be applied to any kind of vegetable oil, but it has been most successfully applied to corn oil.

A. R., NEW YORK.—The reason packages are exported to Germany and France with seemingly odd weights marked on them is this: The metric system of weights are in use in those countries; one kilogram or "kilo" is practically equal to 2.2 pounds avoirdupois. When a package marked 110 pounds is shipped there, it will be sold as 50 kilograms weight; so with 28-pound pails and other packages. (2) A "stone" (English weight) is 14 pounds, this term being used in Great Britain and its dependencies.

PRICE'S CELEBRATED SAUSAGE.

The Finest Quality. Absolutely Free From Adulterations.

NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON, ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

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THE FINEST AND BEST meat cure in the country. Every butcher and packer should have a good cure. The Bixler cure is the best; tells all about meats. Indorsed by the leading butchers and packers in the United States and Canada. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. P. BIXLER, Fremont, Ohio.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

STRICTLY PRIME OIL URGENTLY WANTED AND AT STRONG PRICES—ALL UNDER QUALITIES RATHER FAVORING BUYERS.

Increasing confidence exists over the upper qualities of crude and refined that will make a nice grade of white oil. While there is a possibility that the production of this class of goods will increase from this along to the close of the period for the offerings of the seed, yet there is no doubt but that there will be an insufficient supply of them and that the offerings will hardly catch up on demands that have been poorly supplied thus far this season, and which at present want considerable lines in the usual making of accumulations at this time of year for compound lard purposes. There were reports this week that leading consumers had contracted to take up 10,000 barrels of these best grades for future deliveries and that it was the first appearance of these prominent buyers upon the market for the season for large lines of the oil, but it was not possible to confirm the rumor. However, it is certain that the compounds using the nice oil and the stearine are having a brisk sale, more particularly at the West, and that the consumption of the choice oil is liberal and well up to, if not exceeding, that of last year at this time. Moreover, the export markets want these fine grades of oil. In all Continent countries the make of compound lard is larger than last year at this time, while general lard requirements are exceptionally liberal on the short supplies of hogs there, and the high cost of ocean freight room does not prove an obstacle to demands for that class of goods, no matter how material its effect in restraining business upon other grades or those which depend chiefly upon soap trade demands. In Rotterdam as well there has been a very active consumption of all oils adapted to the make of butterine, which is at higher prices on increased demands, and which are incident to the approaching holiday season. There is no doubt but that the South is getting steadily a better grade of seed; at least more of its offerings will make at least an ordinary prime oil, but this ordinary prime oil suffers in price alike with good off oil and the under grades, so far as giving out any easier tendency all around, through the fact that it must depend upon trading of an essential character from the olive oil districts and from the miscellaneous soap consuming sources. The fact that the ordinary prime quality will be additionally wanted for olive oil admixtures gives it a price, however, distinctly above the basis of good off oil, however much lower than usual it stands below the basis for strictly prime and choice oils. Then again, on all of the grades under choice buyers get some advantages this week by reason of the fact that they have more largely accumulated at the mills and at the seaboard markets, and as well from larger offerings direct from the South to foreign markets. The desire to sell direct from the South has been upon an easier lay-down basis to the other side than possible here with the cost of ocean freight room, and at New Orleans particularly offers have gone

out upon an order of cost for good off oil that reacts upon any efforts made to sustain here the recent held price. The price at New Orleans for good off quality is essentially 18½¢@19, while in New York 20 is asked and 19½ bid for moderate quantities on the spot, while it would be impossible to buy January and February deliveries of it under 20. The French markets are not ready buyers of the good off oil at present, even at the inside figures, since it is reported that there is a disposition there, in instances, to await the outcome of a bill before its Chamber of Deputies concerning a change in the tariff rates. There is no question but that the consumption in France of soap oils is liberal and that under ordinary circumstances that country would now be a liberal buyer here, while meanwhile drawing upon its accumulations. The general export movement, however, has increased this week and a freer number of contracts have been made for deliveries through January and February, particularly at the Southern seaboard markets. The Western demands have not been especially brisk over the South this week, except for choice oils, since there seems to be a disposition all around to gather up these best grades, while offerings ahead of these choice lots by the mills are promptly contracted for at a distinctly favorable price. But the soap trade at the West seems to have bought considerably ahead of their wants for the near future and has halted a little over

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?
Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?
Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?
Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?
Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?
Do you have trouble in pressing?
Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?
Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?
Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

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"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

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CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

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A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

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new deals, although some business has been done with it. England has taken a few small lots here this week, but as a rule its bids are under the market and no large business is looked for from that quarter. The somewhat improved position of the lard market for the week has tended as well to the steadier tone over the best grades of oil. In Texas choice grades of crude are bought up close, and some 35 tanks have been sold there at 13½@14 for future deliveries. Along the near Atlantic coast sections sales have been 17 tanks prime and choice crude at 14@14½, and 11 tanks off grade at 12@13. In the Valley, 12 tanks crude have been sold at 14@14½. Crude in barrels comes into New York very moderately, while when of nice quality is readily taken; there have been sales here of 600 bbls. at 17@17½. Ordinarily prime refined in New York quoted at 21@21½, strictly prime at 22@22½, and choice at 23, with good off quality at 20, and red at 19@19½. Sales of 1,100 bbls. prime yellow at 21@21½, 3,500 bbls. strictly prime, for January delivery, at 22@22½; 2,500 bbls. good off yellow, for December delivery, at 20; 4,000 bbls. ditto, January delivery, at 20; 2,000 bbls. winter yellow at 20@20½; 1,400 bbls. ordinary to choice white at 25½ to 27½, chiefly at 27; 400 bbls. butter oil at 25@26, and 5,000 bbls. good off yellow at New Orleans at 18½@19.

Later in the week it transpired that the reports concerning active buying of offerings of strictly prime oil over the South and at any point where they could be had for prompt or future deliveries were of a more definite character. There is no question now but that the desire of prominent buyers to secure all offerings of grades of refined that will make nice white oil have been urgent on the apprehended comparatively moderate supply of them for the season and the necessity of securing them for an active business, present and prospective, in the compounds. It is believed that latterly from 20,000 bbls. to 25,000 bbls. have been secured for deliveries through the future, and that the comparatively reserved offers to sell at the close give the improved tone on these fine oils. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 6.—As last reported, our markets for cottonseed products improved in demand and prices. Prime oil selling freely at 13½c., with an advance offered for strictly prime. Cake and meal, \$13.50.

COTTONSEED OIL, SOAP AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

Smith Bros. are interested in the erection of a cottonseed oil mill, which is projected at Sylacauga, Ala.

The present capacity of the Birmingham Fertilizer Company's factory at Birmingham, Ala., will be doubled by the improvements, which have been commenced.

C. B. Taintor & Co., the well-known cotton oil commission merchants of New York, have bought of George F. Whitten, of Lewiston, his large granite industry in Hollowell, Me.

On account of a deficiency of water, N. B. Edens, one of the largest cattle feeders of Corsicana, Texas, says that the mill at that place was not producing enough cottonseed to supply the 3,000 head now in the pens.

As a renewed evidence of Cincinnati being a great soap manufacturing center, enough of the article was hauled out of that city recently, it is said, to wash the hands and faces of all the people in North America. The shipments on the day in question amounted to 5,866 boxes, or about one million bars, and it is estimated that 200 people can wash their hands and faces on one bar.

The first industrial enterprise of any importance to the town, in the form of a cottonseed oil mill, has been started at Carrollton, Ga. The following are the officers: L. C. Mandeville president, H. O. Lovvorn secretary, and J. A. Aycock manager, and the stockholders are J. Q. Stockley, C. H. Stewart, L. P. Mandeville, J. K. Redwine, C. M. Tanner, W. J. Stewart, J. H. Barron, Sidney Holderness and the board of officers.

Cottonseed oil mills are rapidly increasing in Oklahoma. The oldest plant is located at Purcell, and it is said that over \$100,000 is invested in the industry at that place, from which a dividend of 50 per cent. was declared as a result of the business of one-half year. At Okalhoma City an oil mill costing \$120,000 is in course of building; one at Shawnee costing \$80,000; also mills at Guthrie and Chickasha are being built valued at \$50,000 and \$80,000 respectively. All of these plants are owned by stock companies, but a substantial interest is held in them at home.

Referring to the item in "The National Provisioner," in the issue of Nov. 26, to the effect that the Swift bill, requiring the weight to be stamped on all packages of cottonseed meal or hulls, had been passed by the Georgia Legislature, it is now stated that the bill sim-

ply passed the House of Assembly and was killed in the Senate. Mr. Swift said: "My bill provided that oil mills should brand the weight on all packages of hulls and meal. My only object was to let the consumer know what he was buying. When the oil mills first began baling hulls they put them up 100 lb to the bale. Afterwards the merchants found they had a good snap and had the oil mills to put them up 80 lb to the bale. This worked nicely, but the merchants still not satisfied, made demands on the oil mills to put the bales up weighing only 66 lb. The merchants are now selling those bales as 100 lb, and the consumer paying for 100 lb and only getting 66 lb."

CAKE AND MEAL MARKET.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans is at the moment fairly active, and the output so far this season in Louisiana and the Valley is larger than usual. Prices continue very steady both for oil and cake and meal. Shipments, both foreign and domestic, have been lighter than last week, but an active trade in this line is expected after the new year. Receivers' prices are as follows: Cottonseed meal jobbing at depot, \$17 per short ton and \$19 per long ton for export, f. o. b.; oilcake, \$19 to \$19.25 per ton, f. o. b.

Export Trade in Cured Fish.

S. W. Lewis, of S. W. Lewis & Co., one of the leading exporters of cured fish in New York City, is of the opinion that the American export trade in dry fish gives every promise of leading our chief competitors—the Nova Scotian fish curers. Until within the last few years American curers paid but very little attention to the curing of codfish for export. The reason for this was not because they could not do so, but because the demand for home consumption took almost all the available supply at better prices than could be secured abroad. Mr. Lewis has spent years in the business of exporting fish, and his observations as to the future of the trade are the result of experience.

Private Telephone Service for Cudahy.

The Iowa Telephone Company have had a large force of men at work on the new private telephone of the Cudahy Packing Co. between Sioux City and Omaha, which is now in operation. General Manager Frazee said this new service would be of great advantage to the company. "If occasion requires," he said, explaining its operation, "Mr. Hale or I can call up Mr. Cudahy at the Omaha Club or at his residence in Omaha, or Mr. Cudahy may call up any Sioux City subscriber of the Iowa Telephone Company."



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THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—We regard this market as quite steady and surprisingly so considering the restricted export business. This view of it is somewhat apart from some ideas entertained by the trade and particularly where they are influenced by the easier English advances this week. But the fact remains that sales have been made this week of desirable grades at a firm price, and that it is impossible to buy the miscellaneous offerings except at very steady figures. There is quite as much home demand for the miscellaneous offerings of country tallow as usual at this time, with the approaching close of the year, when the soap buyers as a rule do not care to add largely to their accumulations. Indeed we think the desire is somewhat greater than ordinarily at this period to take up by the home buyers full lots of out-of-town goods, since there is more or less of an impression that the tallow market is likely shortly following the turn of the year to come out of its abnormal condition and to take on more vitality, particularly if freight room is to be had at that time upon an easier basis, and if the lard market then finds its way to a stronger basis, and which seems probable considering its steady active export movements and its general favorable statistical position. It is true that the English public sale on Wednesday showed easier prices, or a partial decline of 3d., while only 400 casks were sold out of 1,200 casks offered, while the cable advices quoted its regular market down to 19s. 9d., or a decline of 6d. But the English market failed to affect views here since there has not been material demand from that quarter for some weeks, while in the event of lower freight room more dependence is placed upon a reviving Continent trading. As an indication of the lack of effect upon the market of the easier English news the day it was received (Wednesday) a sale in New York was made of 50 hhds. city special, for export, at 3 9-16, and which was a somewhat better price than possible the week before, when the ordinary offerings of city were sold at 3 7-16, and a special order would have not brought more than 3½. The general offerings of city, in hogsheads, this week are not under 3½; it is possible that a melter here and there, be-

coming a tired bidder, might sell at 3 7-16, but it is essentially a 3½ holding market, however unwilling buyers are to pay it, while the special lot has been taken, as before remarked, at 1-16 above it, or at 3 9-16. The larger melters have not sold from their make as yet this week, and outside of about 150 hhds. of this week's make that had been sold ahead and 250 hhds. that will go in to the home trade on the weekly contracts, there is a further accumulation of about 300 hhds., as the make now is reduced to about 700 hhds. weekly. This, however, would not give a material burdensome accumulation; there are about 1,400 hhds. in stock. The country made is not in large supply; it has been sold very well up to its recent moderate receipts, and the sales for the week are about 400,000 lb at 3% to 3½, as to quality, with 3% about the average rate on prime. The edible grade, if of fine quality, is even stronger in price than in the previous week; city edible is scarce, and 4%@4½ quoted for it, as against last week of 4%, while out-of-town has 4½ bid. The Australian shipments to England are not large; they were 3,062 tons for last month,

against 1,336 tons in '97, 2,695 in '96, and 4,700 tons in '95, while for the eleven months they were 11,000 tons less than in the previous year, or 36,000 tons and 47,200 tons respectively. The Chicago market is rather slow, but hardly further changed. Prime packers quoted at 3% bid and 4 asked, No. 2 at 2%@3½. No. 1 at 3%@3½. No. 1 city renderers at 3%@3½, prime country at 3%@3½. No. 2 ditto at 2%@3½.

On Thursday the market on city in hogsheads stood sellers at 3½, but an indisposition to accept less money, with 3 7-16 bid, while as the last sale (the day before) had been at 3 9-16 for a special lot, the deliveries to the home trade for the week, amounting to 250 hhds., will go in at 3 9-16.

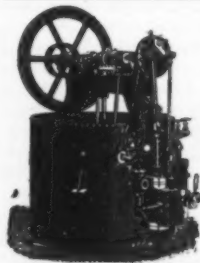
OLEO STEARINE.—Wants of the home consumers are small; they are confined to occasional car lots, and it is hard to get a bid for them over 5, while there is an indisposition to sell under 5½. There have been sales at both prices, amounting to 75,000 lb. The compound lard refiners here are fairly busy, but they are stocked up with the stearine for

WELCH & WELCH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

and Dealers in Fat Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and skins, Rosins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

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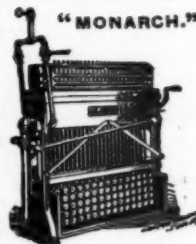
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SOAP MACHINERY.

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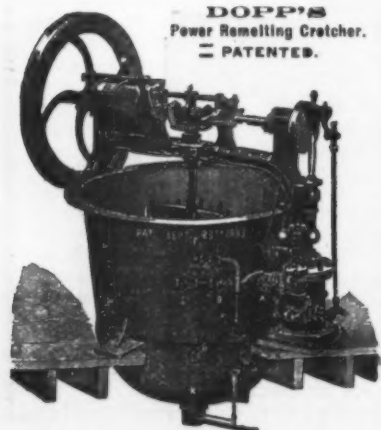
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NEW PROCESS DISTILLATION OF WASTE SOAP LYE AND CANDLE CRUDE GLYCERINES.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

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Power Remelting Cratcher.
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Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery

Descriptive circular and catalogue on application.



DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
PATENTED.

a few days more at least. The pressers, however, are holding only moderate stocks, since they are to some extent making deliveries on contracts with exporters and home consumers. The large consumers in Chicago are also well supplied for the present, and are rather neglecting the market there; sales of 250,000 lb, in lots, at 5, with further offerings at 5, while 50,000 lb mutton sold there at 4%.

LARD STEARINE.—There is nothing going on here, with lard refiners well supplied from their own makes. Quoted nominally 5% @6.

GREASE.—There has not been much done this week, while the temper of the market slightly favors buyers. Quotations here: A white 3%, B ditto at 3%, yellow at 2% @3. bone at 3% @3%. At Chicago: A white at 3%, B white at 3% @3%, yellow at 2%, brown at 2%, house at 2% @2%.

GREASE STEARINE shows an easier market, especially for yellow, of which sales have been made of about 175,000 lb at, it is understood, a fraction less than 3%. Yellow quoted at 3 7-16 @3 1/2 and white at 3 1/4 @3 1/2.

LARD OIL this week has shown an active business and a stronger market. A number of car lots have been sold at 42 @44, and the disposition at the close is to ask 44. The manufacturers have been ready buyers, and as encouraged by the better tone for lard and its encouraging statistical position.

CORN OIL is in moderate stock and quite firmly held, with the mills well sold ahead. Quoted at 3.40 @3.50. (For Friday's closings see page 12.)

A Resorcin Antiseptic Soap.

A new antiseptic soap, patented in France, is prepared by combining a neutral soap with resorcin, which is antiseptic and resists fermentation, as well as essence of Ceylon cinnamon, which is an antiseptic perfume, and other essential oils, and balsamic tinctures. The following is the actual process employed in the manufacture: A quarter of a pound of resorcin is dissolved in two pounds of pure glycerine (30° B.), and added then to 100 pounds of very white and neutral soap. Subsequently a quarter of a pound of the essence of Ceylon cinnamon, and such smaller quantities as may be deemed advisable of the other ingredients mentioned above, are added. The finished soap is made into cakes or leaves, or other desired shapes.—Oils, Colours and Dry-saltries.

* The Kansas City Stockyards Company have leased for a period of ten years ten acres of land from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The ground is on the west bank of the Kaw River, and pens will be built to accommodate 10,000 more cattle.

* J. J. Squire, of Kansas City, has donated a \$1,000 Jersey bull to the list of prizes for the National Stockmen's Convention Hall concert at Denver in January next.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, New York City, until Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1898, at 4 p. m., for furnishing the Truant School with fresh meat and provisions. For further information, address Superintendent of School Supplies, 146 Grand street, New York City.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Board of Public Charities of Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 13, 1898, for furnishing fish and meat. For further particulars, address Department of Public Charities, New York City.

—It is reported that Joseph Harris, of Lonaconing, Md., has contracted for the erection of a 10-ton ice factory.

COTTON OIL IN ARTIFICIAL RUBBER.

The Deutsche Malerzietung gives the following piece of scientific news by which cottonseed oil is made to figure in the production of artificial rubber, which is chiefly employed as an insulating material for electric conduits:

An artificial product, which for certain purposes can take the place of india rubber and gutta percha, is obtained by mixing oxidizable vegetable oils (linseed oil, cottonseed oil, palm oil, etc.), with tar, creosote or wood vinegar. Melted or pulverized shellac or shellac solution may, besides, be added. Next the mixture is treated with diluted nitric acid and a non-viscid, elastic, tough product is obtained which can be vulcanized.

According to another, somewhat modified process, the mass is exposed to the action of nitric acid for a short time only and then heated on plates. The artificial caoutchouc is used either alone or mixed with natural caoutchouc, and is chiefly employed as an insulating material for electric conduits and for waterproofing fabrics.

The American Hog Abroad.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Bengalia, from Baltimore, Md., a few days ago for Hamburg, carried 22,447 lb of bacon. The steamship Tobasco, of the Neptune Line, for Rotterdam, carried about 100,000 lb of smoked and salted hog meat, 120,538 lb of cured hams, 11,448 lb of bacon and 588,691 lb of lard. The North German Lloyd steamship Roland, for Bremen, carried 34,445 lb of salt pork, 2,275 lb hams and 80,000 lb of lard. These figures give an idea of the amount the average vessels carry, and often as many as eight or ten leave in a week. The largest shipments are to Liverpool, London, Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, the West Indies, the west coast of South America and Alaska.

* It is reported that the Cudahy Packing Co. is to establish a branch at Kansas City in the near future. The November shipments of this company from Milwaukee have far exceeded that of the same period last year. The shipments were 623 cars, of which 65 were to Southern points, 230 to local, 19 miscellaneous and 300 cars to foreign ports. The receipts of hogs aggregated 62,000. There were 57,000 killed, leaving on hand 5,000.

* Jaques Abadie, owner of a stall in the Tremé meat market, New Orleans, was arrested for violating the new ordinance relating to the inspection and tagging of fresh meats sold in local markets. The case will probably be a test one of this new law.

* Application for permission to establish and maintain a general packinghouse business, glue, fertilizer and soap manufacturing, tannery and stockyards, have been made by Arthur E. Corder, the Crooks estate and John Lacoste, to the town of Emeryville, Cal., the franchise to continue for a period of 25 years from the date of granting the same.



AUTOMATIC WEIGHING and BAGGING MACHINES



for
Cotton-
seed
Oil
Mills.

The machines are all equipped with a new Counting Device or Regulator, enabling the user to obtain an absolutely correct count of every sack filled through the machine.

The Modern Fertilizer, Phosphate, Cement or Seed-stuff Plant, is not complete without a Modern Weighing or Bagging Machine. It will be found a great money saver.

One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.

With the help of one man to adjust the sack and remove it when filled, this machine is capable of automatically weighing and filling 1,800 to 2,000 sacks in a day of ten hours.

For further information address
Weighing Machine Dept., The Pratt & Whitney Co.,
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Fairy Soap, Copco Soap, Santa Claus Soap, Gold Dust Washing Powder.

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MONTREAL.
BALTIMORE.

Cold Storage Service of the Canadian Government.

As an instance of what has already resulted from the cold storage service from Montreal, Canada, it may be stated that the total exports of butter from that port during the season of navigation, has been as follows:

Packages.	
1898 (to Nov. 19).....	263,003
1897	220,200
1896	107,321
1895	65,661
1894	32,055

The difficulties in shipping perishable food products to Great Britain have been the long distance, deterioration in transit and the cost of freight. As a rule, the transportation charges have been reasonable. The freight charges from points in Canada to Great Britain on fine food products are a very small proportion of their value to the farmers there. As a rule, the actual freight charges on cheese shipped from Ontario and Quebec, between the shipping station nearest to the factory and the ports of London, Bristol, Liver-

pool or Glasgow, do not exceed 5 or 6 per cent. of the value of the cheese as sold at the factory. The average freight charges on creamery butter, with cold storage, as a rule, do not exceed 4 per cent. of the value of the product. These figures refer to transportation charges only, and not to any charges for insurance or commission in selling. The sort of transportation for farm products is one of the very important questions affecting the profits of the farmers.

"We have cold storage on seventeen steamers sailing, almost weekly, from the port of Montreal, to Bristol, to London, to Liverpool, and to Glasgow fortnightly. Then there is the Beta plying from Halifax to the West Indies. In steamship service, what is needed most in addition to cold storage is regularity in delivery in Great Britain, not so much the getting of our products there sooner or later, but getting them there on the same day of the week, every week.

"It is only in the last few years that this great demand for regularity of arrival has arisen in England, and the demand that goods

should arrive on the same day every week. The vessels which are supplying cold storage are: To Bristol, the Elder-Dempster line; to London, the Allan and Thomson lines; to Liverpool, a joint service by the Allan and Dominion lines; to Glasgow, a joint service by the Allan and Donaldson lines; the service from Halifax and St. John, by the Furness line; and now a service is begun by the steamers of the Manchester Liners, Limited, to Manchester."

—J. B. Gifford is president, J. B. Nixon, vice-president; D. W. Bryan, secretary, and Joe Yunker, treasurer, of the Charleston Creamery Company, which has been incorporated at Charleston, Ark., with a capital stock of \$6,000.

—Lewis W. Johnson, Joel R. Bennett and William Rath have incorporated the Paducah Brewing Company, at Paducah, Ky., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—A small ice factory will be installed by the West Point Oil Mills at West Point, Ga.

FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

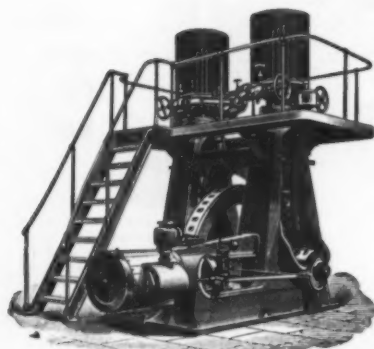
ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1889.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1896, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.

Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.
High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.

Frick Company, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.
ENGINEERS.



REFRIGERATION

...AND...

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

PERMIT US TO
GIVE YOU AN

ESTIMATE.

*Because we manufacture
and install the*

**Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.**

*Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.*

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.

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**BEST AND CHEAPEST
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SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

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**EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE
AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY. . . .**

Inspections and tests made to determine the most economical method of running a Refrigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of Construction Located and Corrected. . . .

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

Expert supervision given for purchasers having plants in prospect or in process of erection.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Manhattan Dairy Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$75,000. The principal offices will be in New York City.

—The improvements of the National Brewing Co., of Baltimore, Md., will cost about \$100,000. They will include ice machines, boilers, etc.

—Dealing Brothers will soon erect a commodious cold storage building on the lot now occupied by their store on Mechanic street, Carthage, N. Y.

—John J. Buckley, the Second street, Chester, Pa., pork packer, is about to add to his box a 50-ton compressing refrigerator ice plant from the Newburg, N. Y., Ice Machine Company.

—The Periolat Brewing Co., of Chicago, Ill., has been licensed to do business with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are Henry Periolat, William F. Hunsinger and Thomas H. Cannon.

—The D. J. Dee Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000, capital paid in. The principal offices will be at Syracuse, N. Y. The incorporators are David J. Dee, Chas. Listman and Charles J. Warner.

—The Pedlers' Ice Co. has been incorporated at New Orleans, La., by H. H. Blanks, P. Mullen, John Schlumbrecht, H. Kolasky and others, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company will manufacture and sell ice, etc.

—The organization of the Spring Lake Ice

Co., of Chicago, is announced. The capital stock is \$100,000. The company will deal in ice and have cold storage facilities. The incorporators are: J. J. Ward, M. E. Barry and Levi Windermiller.

—The Clarksville Ice Co. has been incorporated to manufacture and sell ice, etc. The principal office will be at Clarksville, Texas. The capital of the company is \$10,000. The incorporators are F. H. Bailey, A. J. Clendenen and W. T. Burke, of Clarksville.

—A large artificial ice plant is in course of building in the rear of the Irving silk factory, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y. It is expected to be ready for operating in February next, and will cost \$150,000. A 150 horse power Corliss engine of 100 tons weight, of special construction, will be used.

—The West Side Hygeia Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The principal office of the company, the Corporation Trust Co.'s Building, Jersey City, N. J. Their business will be the manufacture of ice. The incorporators are Joseph H. Furt, Wallace A. Downs and John Furl, Jersey City, N. J.

—The Consumers' Ice Co., of Chester, Pa., have bought a lot fronting 88 feet on the river front at Chester, on which they will build an ice plant. They will install a 60-ton ice machine and necessary engines, boilers, etc. The present officers are Wm. J. McClure president, Henry Abbott treasurer, Henry E.

Bloom secretary, and Wm. W. Green. This is an important extension.

—An ice and cold storage plant is to be built at Canon City, Col., for the use of the fruit growers of Fremont County. The men principally interested in the new scheme are J. M. Hall, of Florence; A. W. Maxwell, of Lincoln Park, and G. C. Selligman, of Canon City. Plans have been submitted and as soon as a location has been decided upon ground will be broken and the building pushed to completion. The above named gentlemen have also purchased the Crystal Co.'s ice plant at Florence, and will operate it to its full capacity.

—Plans are now being prepared for an ice factory, to be erected in the Southern Boulevard, in the Borough of the Bronx, New York, which will produce a thousand tons of ice a day. It is said it will be the largest factory of its kind in the world. A well-known brewer of New York is at the head of the enterprise. Within the last few days an engine has been at work on the block of land chosen for the building, in order to ascertain the amount of water which can be obtained by pumping from driven wells. An immense quantity of water will be required, but it is expected that the company will not find it necessary to buy any water from the city. The new factory will have a capacity larger than all the concerns now running in this city put together. The building will be 200 feet square and four stories high. There will be two machines capable of turning out 300 tons of ice a day, and three with a capacity of 500 tons. These figures refer to refrigerating power. In ice production the power is reduced one-half, so that machines representing 2,100 tons in refrigerating represent a little over 1,000 tons in ice making. The capacity of the storehouse will be about 4,000 tons.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1896.

FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

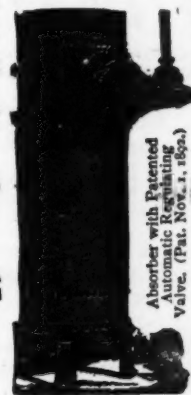
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We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalog.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.
BUILDERS OF LATEST IMPROVED
ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSER, COILS, TANKS
FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.



Absorber with Patented Automatic Regulating Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1892.)

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They are the most Durable in the market.
They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.
They contain no tar and have no odor.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, are more extensively used than any other papers made, entirely on account of their merit.

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Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Ave.

Write us for Samples and full particulars.

—The Attorney General of Colorado has filed his brief and argument in error in the important case of the American Refrigerator Transit Company against Alva Adams, Governor of Colorado, et al., constituting the State Board of Equalization. The case is a very important one, as upon the decision depends the right of the State to tax the rolling stock of foreign corporations doing business in that State.

POPULARITY OF THE STEVENSON DOOR.

The A. Booth Co., the extensive fish dealers of the Northwest, after using Stevenson's doors—manufactured by the Stevenson Co., of Chester, Pa.—at their Omaha packinghouses for a year, have just fitted up their J. W. Peters Co. branch at French Market, St. Louis, with them and praise them very highly.

The Charleston (S. C.) Ice Mfg. Co., and the Arkansas & Texas Consolidated Ice & Coal Co., running a large number of concerns in that line in Northeast Texas and Southwest Arkansas, are both doing the same thing,

as is also the Diamond Ice & Cold Storage Co., of Seattle, Wash.

When the fact is taken into consideration that all these people are old in the business and of wide experience in the use of refrigerating apparatus and appurtenances and are highly satisfied with the Stevenson doors, it shows evidence indisputable that there is merit of a high order in the goods. Mr. S. P. Stevenson is the courteous and affable manager of the Stevenson Co., Ltd., and he has a host of friends in the trade.

PROF. WILEY'S PATENT.

Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, a chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been granted a patent in Washington on the manufacture of alcohol. He is the assignor of one-half to the Marsden Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The number of the patent is 615,376, and was filed Feb. 21 last.

The claim is as follows: In the manufacture of alcohol, cutting vegetable stalks before fermentation of the juices thereof, com-

minuting and subjecting to heat to sterilize the same and evaporate a portion only of the water, then compressing into a more or less solid mass, and thereafter diffusing the soluble portions of the mass in water and fermenting and distilling, substantially as described.

VERDICT FOR THE HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

A verdict for \$20,000 was returned Monday morning in Louisville, Ky., in the Common Pleas Court, in the case of the Sulzer-Vogt Machine Co. (now the Henry Vogt Machine Co.) vs. the Pennsylvania Iron Co., of Philadelphia. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant libeled the former by writing letters to the Northern Lake Ice Co., which received bids from both concerns for construction of an ice machine, charging that the Vogt Co. was a cheap, unreliable concern, and that it employed scab labor. The attorneys for the plaintiff asked only \$5,000 damages, but the jury assessed the damages at \$20,000.

A COMING NEW MARKET.

According to Consul General Lincoln, in his report from Antwerp, the "Kongo Free State" in Africa is fast opening up for trade. The sale of goods is principally to tribesmen. Belgium now does a trade of \$3,088,000; did practically nothing in 1885; 1,060 Belgian inhabitants cultivate 24,710 acres of land. There are 41 small steamboats with a fleet tonnage of 1,060. Various European companies are now looking for and developing trade there, the natives being less unfriendly and sceptical than formerly. The "Kongo" exported to Belgium \$2,508,000 worth of products during the last fiscal year, and nothing in 1885.

Rope-Making Plant for Uncle Sam.

The Navy Department has awarded to the Watson Machine Co., of Paterson, N. J., a contract to build and set up a full set of rope making machinery. The Government plant is to be located in the Boston Navy Yard, and is to be one of the most complete in the world. The plant is to be able to take the raw material of all kinds and complete the rope making process. The Watson Company has recently installed special rope making plants in several cities in Holland and England. The firm is considering the idea of duplicating the Government plant and exhibiting it at the Paris Exposition in 1900.



The "Star" Ventilator.

Ornamental. Storm-proof. Effective.

Specially Adapted for
Packinghouses, Cold Storage Buildings, Smoke Houses, Slaughter Houses, and all kinds of Buildings.

Down Drafts Prevented.

MERCHANT & CO. Inc.,

Manufacturers of High-Grade Roofing Tin,
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Galvanized Iron.
Copper.
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NEW YORK OFFICE, WOOL EXCHANGE BLDG.,
WEST BROADWAY, FRED'K A. CLEMONS, AGT.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

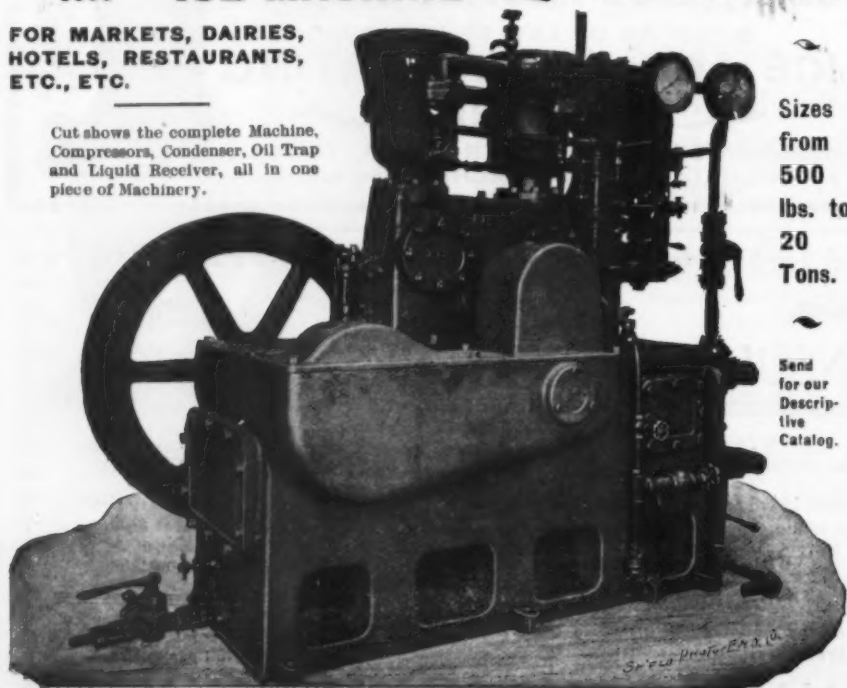
Manufacturers
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NEW ECONOMICAL ICE MACHINE

THE MOST COMPACT,
SIMPLE AND DURABLE
MACHINE ON
THE MARKET TO-DAY.

FOR MARKETS, DAIRIES,
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
ETC., ETC.

Cut shows the complete Machine,
Compressor, Condenser, Oil Trap
and Liquid Receiver, all in one
piece of Machinery.



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500
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Descriptive
Catalog.

ARCTIC FREEZING CO.,

Cold Storage and Freezing

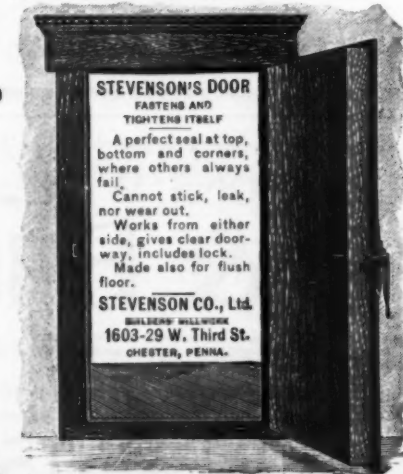
119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT. NEW YORK.

HOOTMIANN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

Doors and Refrigerators.

These Doors, Frames and Hardware are all
fitted up complete and adjusted ready to push in
place, screw fast and use.



Working as they do by a mere touch on
either side, their quick and perfect action saves
time, cold, keeps out moisture, making dry meats,
and their cost in six weeks. Made to fit old or
new doorways. Our new circular shows all about
it. Prices quoted on Refrigerators fitted out with
these doors.

Mr. C. K. Armour Back from the West.

Mr. Charles K. Armour, of the Armour Packing Co. is back from a very pleasant trip to the West and elsewhere. He feels a pardonable pride in the fine Hereford herds of Mr. Kirk B., who has made such signal success with these superb beefers.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS ON ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATION

Published in English.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING.

By A. J. WALLIS-TAYLOR. \$3.00.

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By PAUL C. O. STEPHANSKI. \$2.00.

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ALSO THE FOLLOWING BOOK PUBLISHED
IN GERMAN:

EIS UND KÄLTEERZEUGUNGS MASCHINEN.

VON GOTTLIEB BEHREND. Halle a-s. \$4.

We will forward any of the above books,
express prepaid, on receipt of remittance of
publication price.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.

(Book Department),

284-286 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Mr. P. D. Armour, Jr.'s Flying Trip.

Mr. P. D. Armour, Jr., who has been in the city for a few days, went down to Philadelphia with Mr. Connors, the general Eastern manager of Armour & Co. Mr. Armour's trip East is not entirely one for pleasure, though it is always a pleasure for the son of his distinguished parent to make a clean business deal which has present profit and future prospect in it.

Fertilizer Notes.

The Birmingham Fertilizer Co. has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in fertilizers. The principal offices will be in Birmingham, Ala. The incorporators are Louis Cohen, F. Burbridge, C. Eurn and W. A. Wallace.

It is reported that a new enterprise is soon to begin at Carlstadt, N. J., under the name of the Carlstadt Chemical Company.

TO PACKERS, BROKERS, Etc.

WANTED For the English Market

FROM 10 TO 20 BARRELS OF

TONGUES

A WEEK.

Also SKINLESS HAMS.

Would send cut of Tongue and quality of Pickle required.

Splendid opening for new firm who will put up good stuff. Exceptional trade and bankers' references given.

Apply "ENTERPRISE,"

Office of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284 Pearl Street, New York.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

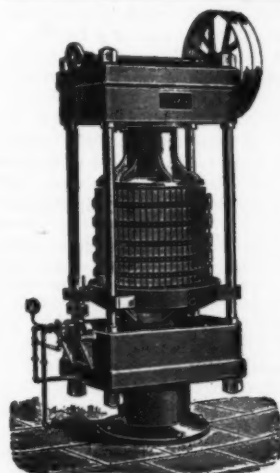
DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
209 Greenwich Street

PAUL FAHRENHORST

HAMBURG, GERMANY

IMPORTER, BUYER AND RECEIVER OF

LARD AND NEUTRAL LARD,

Oil Stearine, Greases, Oleo Oil, Tallow and Cottonseed
Oil. Open for American Agencies and
Representations. Highest references.

L. LAMMENS,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND IMPORT

BROKER

SPECIALLY

OILS, GREASES, OLEO.

54 Rue Petites Ecuries,
PARIS.

OUR YELLOW BOOK

...The...

Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

NOTICE.

The price of the book is \$3.00 per
copy. Registered postage, 25 cents.
Send check or postal order for \$3.25.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.**COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:**

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF

THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE.

COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.

284 & 286 Pearl Street, New York.
Rialto Building, Chicago.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

GREELY (COL.) LIVE STOCK CO.; capital \$5,000. Incorporators: J. C. Mosher, H. D. Pasher and Jerome Igo.

THE JIM RIVER LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, Woonsocket, Iowa. Capital, \$20,000. Incorporators, W. A. Loveland, H. S. Jamison and L. A. Wheeler.

THE W. E. LAWRENCE CO., South Omaha, Neb., to deal in live stock and general commission business. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators, W. E. Lawrence and E. N. Getzdarner.

THE COWLES CATTLE CO., of Kansas City, capital stock \$100,000, have filed articles of incorporation. Incorporators, Manning S. Cowles, Marion A. Cowles, F. E. Kellogg, Alex. S. Martin, L. J. Cowles.

THE STILLWAGEN FOOD CO., of Chicago, Ill., for conducting a general produce business, controlled by G. E. Stillwagen, J. Edward Rutledge and Scott R. Taylor, shareholders, and has capital of \$4,000.

THE CHICAGO CASING CO. has been formed in that city to manufacture sausage casings and butchers' and packers' supplies. The capital is \$25,000. The incorporators are J. E. Erwin, F. A. Wall and G. P. Tyner.

ROYAL DESSERTO MANUFACTURING CO. Principal office, New Jersey Registration & Trust Co.'s Building, East Orange, N. J. To manufacture food products and grocers' specialties. Capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Orlando D. Aldrich, Marguerite Aldrich, Mary French Aldrich and Archie John Aldrich, of East Orange, N. J.

THE BOISE VALLEY RANCH CO., with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, have filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the pursuit of the company is indicated in its corporate name. M. A. Hughes is president, George C. Lambert vice-president, Fred Simon secretary and treasurer and William A. Eckerly and Ralph E. Hoag are the other directors.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON DECEMBER 6.

615,294.—**PACKING-BOX.** Charles C. Mengel, Louisville, Ky. Filed April 2, 1897. Serial No. 630,456. (No model.)

615,411.—**ROLL.** George M. Pelton, Belmont, N. Y. Filed Jan. 31, 1898. Serial No. 668,657. (No model.)

615,421.—**APPARATUS FOR MOULDING SOAP OR OTHER MATERIAL.** Auguste F. Beyer and Adolphe G. Beyer, Paris, France. Filed Sept. 18, 1895. Serial No. 562,914. (No model.)

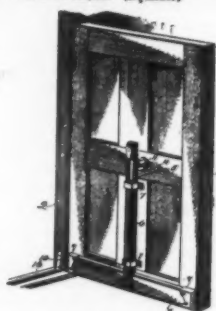
615,530.—**BARREL.** Oliver H. P. Cornell, Harrisonburg, Va. Filed Dec. 10, 1897. Serial No. 661,406. (No model.)

615,656.—**MACHINE FOR WORKING HIDES AND SKINS.** William B. Turner, Somerville, Mass., assignor to the Tanners' and Curriers' Machinery Company, Boston, Mass. Filed May 28, 1897. Serial No. 638,551. (No model.)

TRADE MARKS.

32,201.—**OLIVE OIL.**—Chafford & Couderc, Salon, France. Filed Jan. 13, 1898. Essential feature: The representation of a shield and a lion rampant thereon. Used since 1892.

615,818. **DOOR.**—BENZIE & STEVEN, Toledo, Ohio. Filed May 7, 1897. Serial No. 635,589. (No model.)



Claim.—In a refrigerator-door or the like, the combination with the face-plates mounted on the inner and outer faces of the door, the spindle passing through the door and journaled in said face-plates, and having the enlarged head at its outer end provided with diametrically opposite grooves, the guard formed on the outer face-plate extending outward and embracing the head of the spindle, the vertically-movable bar carrying the slide at its lower end, the rack-plate at its upper end with which the pinion meshes, the plates fitting over the end of the slide, having the inclined ends, the oppositely-inclined plates secured to the door-frame, co-operating with the plates on the slide, and the key adapted to be received in the groove in the spindle-head whereby the spindle may be turned, to elevate or depress the slide, substantially as and for the purpose described.

ILLINOIS STOCK BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS.

At the second day's session of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, held at Springfield, Ill., the following officers were elected:

President, A. P. Grout, Winchester; first vice-president, John H. Kincaid, Athens; second vice-president, Jacob Zeigler, Clinton; treasurer, Charles Ridgely, Springfield; executive committee, A. P. Grout, John H. Kincaid, Jacob Zeigler, Fred H. Rankin, George Williams, Athens; J. H. Pickrell, Springfield; Chas. F. Mills, Springfield; John G. Springer, Springfield.

The Cattle Breeders' Association elected officers as follows: President, A. P. Grout; vice-president, J. F. Prather, Williamsville; secretary, J. H. Pickrell; treasurer, Thomas Clark Beecher; executive committee, Col. W. A. Fulkerson, Jerseyville; E. E. Chester, Champaign; S. Melden, Greenfield.

The election of officers of the Swine Breeders' Association resulted as follows: President, Fred H. Rankin; vice-president, C. E. Vigal, New City; secretary, Chas. F. Mills; treasurer, J. R. Fulkerson; executive committee, A. P. Grout, H. O. Minnis, Edinburg; Frank H. Whitney, Athens; W. C. Pearsons, Vermilion; J. F. Smith, Auburn.

The new officers of the Sheep Breeders' Association are: President, Jacob Zeigler, Clinton; vice-president, R. Y. Kincaid, Athens; secretary-treasurer, John G. Springer, Springfield; executive committee, James A. Stone, Bradfordton; George Allen, Allerton; John Britton, Wapello; L. C. Graham, Cameron.

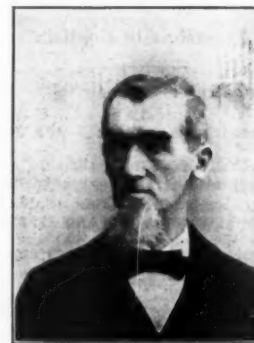
Large Sardine Pack.

The sardine packing season is almost over, and the pack has been the largest since the first factory was established at Eastport, Me., over a score of years ago. The pack this year will reach 1,000,000 cases, about 250,000 cases more than were put up last year. There are 100 tin boxes of sardines in each case, and about a dozen sardines to the box. A little figuring will show that the nimble-fingered female packers of Washington County have handled 1,200,000,000 sardines, each one being snugly packed away in oil or mustard tins for the world's consumption. This represents according to the present wholesale market price of sardines, about \$250,000 for the packers in the gross. There are now 8,000 persons employed in the sardine factories alone in Maine. There are 54 factories, of which 21 are in Eastport, 14 in Lubec, Jonesport 4, Southwest Harbor 2, Prospect Harbor 1, Millbridge 1, Brooklyn 2, Perry 2, Robbinston 2. Besides there are many small establishments along the shore.

MR. JOHN E. SMITH'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

We present to-day a portrait of Mr. John E. Smith, of Buffalo, the inventor of the first meat-mixer in the world.

Mr. Smith is a natural born mechanic and inventor. He has taken out some 75 different patents and his various achievements has been a large factor in improving the butcher machinery business. He has manufactured meat choppers for the last thirty years, and he gained a reputation for building strong, substantial machines that needed few repairs. From his fertile brain have come the ideas



MR. JOHN E. SMITH.

which were developed in the manufacture of lard mixers, meat cutters (for which the firm from which he lately retired is famous the world over), spice mills, stuffers, engines, etc., etc. His machines have taken first prizes at the World's Fair in Chicago and other exhibitions in this country and in Paris and Germany. Mr. Smith's latest invention is the Buffalo Silent Meat Cutter, a most efficient machine, which is being adopted by nearly all the large pork-packers in the country. It saves time and labor and is seldom out of order.

Mr. Smith retired from the firm of John E. Smith & Sons on July 1 last, and the firm name is now John E. Smith's Sons. Mr. Smith had reached that point of his active and honorable career when he felt that he could lay aside the responsibilities and activities of business and turn them over entirely to his sons, who are not much behind their beloved father in mechanical genius. It is the delight of Mr. Smith, the elder, to watch the business he built up grow and prosper under the fostering care of his boys, who are endowed with the foresight and energy that characterized their father in the conduct of the business.

In his early days Mr. Smith was an oil speculator and manufactured drilling engines and boilers, the former bringing very high prices, as high as \$1,800, which now sell for \$400. He is also the inventor of a beer barrel-bung machine, a machine that could supply brewers quicker than they could use them.

It is doubtful if any name has been more prominent among sausage manufacturers than the Smith Buffalo Choppers and Silent Cutters. They are known in every State of the Union and, the firm, says, in all foreign countries.

Mr. Smith is to be congratulated upon having accomplished so much, and he is favored to have been instrumental in solving the problems of packerdom and butcherdom in the way of machinery. Mr. Smith's sons are to be congratulated upon their present success in turning out so many machines. All the gentlemen named are courteous and friendly and it is a pleasure to know them.

Electrical Notes.

The Crocker-Wheeler Co., of Jersey City, N. J., which has a home capital of \$200,000, has been licensed to do business in Illinois without capital.

A GOOD BARREL.

There is no ventilated barrel at present that has as many good points of interest to the packer as the one the Hercules Woodenware Co., of 288 West Twentieth place, Chicago, Ill., have recently placed on the market, which has decided advantages over common stave barrels. It is the only barrel which can be shipped in the knock-down, and does not require a cooper to set it up. Fourth-class freight rates apply in less than car lots; so if large numbers of barrels are being shipped to any point, they can be knocked down and returned; thus they can be used over and over



HERCULES WOODENWARE COMPANY.
VENTILATED BARREL.

again. One boy can set up from 75 to 100 "Hercules" barrels per day. This is of considerable advantage to packers, for a stock of 400 or 500 knock-down barrels can be stored in a very small space and set up when needed, thus making it unnecessary to carry 200 or 300 set-up barrels in warehouses where they would occupy much valuable space. The "Hercules" is the only properly ventilated barrel on the market, and is now being used by some of the largest shippers of packing-house products. It is especially useful in shipping hams, smoked meats and summer sausage, though it is used for shipping many other products requiring ventilation. Very perfect machines are used to weave the staves and wire into "mats" used in the construction of the "Hercules" barrels. These machines can be leased from the Hercules Woodenware Co., and with one man to operate it, a barrel machine will turn out 300 barrel "mats" per day; so with the labor of three or four boys to set the barrels, an output of 300 complete barrels requires but little labor. No inside lining hoop is used in the construction of the "Hercules," but the bilge is formed by the spring wires, as shown in the cut. For this reason the "Hercules" can be easily washed out, if it is desirable to use them over again for shipping meats. Pine staves are used in "Hercules" barrels, and can be purchased in any quantity at any time; so if a machine is leased it is easy to purchase stock. The staves are bound together by wire. The two main wires, as shown in the cut, give great strength to the barrel, and each stave is bound to the large wires by a small binding wire, which is wrapped several times around the large wire between each stave, thus keeping the staves apart and forming the bilge, where the staves are drawn together at the ends of the barrel. The setting-up outfit is simple and is furnished by the company at a nominal price. Any size barrel, from a 36-inch stave down to a nail keg, can be made on the machines for weaving the staves into "mats." Slack barrel heading and pater coiled elm hoops are used in setting up the barrels, and can be purchased in any quantity at any time. A packer, large or small, using any

quantity of slack barrels, should not fail to investigate the "Hercules." This company will willingly furnish full particulars and send a sample barrel upon request. It should be stated that the barrel is giving eminent satisfaction to all using it, who do not hesitate to say it is by far the best on the market.

Death of Andrew Comstock.

Andrew Comstock, president of the G. H. Hammond Company, of Hammond, Ind., and South Omaha, Neb., died on Wednesday of last week at Providence, R. I., after a brief illness with bronchial pneumonia. He contracted a cold in the blizzard of the Saturday previous. He was a native of Mendon, Mass., and 75 years of age. He and his brother Jonathan started business in Providence, and in time extended his interest to the West when that section began to make inroads on Western trade, and he entered into deals with some of the biggest men in his line in Chicago and other points. The following officers of the G. H. Hammond Company attended the funeral, which was held in Providence: J. P. Lyman, general manager; K. H. Bell, assistant general manager; James D. Standish, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Thompson, Jr., chief stock agent, and W. P. Jenkins, traffic manager.

JOY MORTON & CO.

Joy Morton & Co., who are members of the Michigan Salt Association, have two depots for distributing in Chicago. One at the mouth of the Chicago River, on Illinois Central Pier 1, where the main offices are, and the other at South Chicago, the latter being at least three times the size of the former. At their Chicago depot they have a very large capacity, and the usual shipments are from 50 to 60 carloads a day of an average of 125 barrels to a car. Having water on both sides of their immense warehouses, they are able to unload the salt from steamboats very rapidly, this unloading being done by a special automatic arrangement. These warehouses are emptied about once a week throughout the year. In addition to the salt, of which they have several varieties, from the coarsest Retsof lump rock salt, which is used for cattle on ranges, to the finest grade of table salt, they make cereal breakfast foods (their factory being at Nebraska City, Neb.), and sal soda. Few people, even in Chicago, have any idea of the immensity of this trade which is right in their very midst. Joy Morton & Co., of course, have a very large trade with packers, the salt sold to Chicago packers being sent from the South Chicago warehouses. So great is the business conducted by this firm that they are practically the distributing agents of the Michigan Salt Association, although there are quite a number of smaller distributing agencies throughout the country, but the aggregate of the business of Joy Morton & Co. is greater than that of all the other agencies combined. Mr. E. M. Holbrook is the general sales agent, and the gentleman who usually shows visitors around their huge warehouses, though Mr. Mark Morton, one of the members of the firm, often assists in this duty.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership lately subsisting between Clement V. Hill and George B. La Barre, of Trenton, N. J., under the name of C. V. Hill & Co., butcher boxes and tracking, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Clement V. Hill will continue the business under the name of C. V. Hill & Co.

Michigan Oleo Law Null and Void.

The Michigan oleomargarine anti-coloring law was on Tuesday rendered null and void by a decision of the State Supreme Court declaring the law unconstitutional.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., has recently taken orders from the United States Glue Co., of Milwaukee, for two of the former's No. 14 hydraulic presses to be placed in the new factory being erected near South Milwaukee, Wis. An order has also been received from the Gaenslen & Fisher Glue Co., Gowanda, N. Y., for a No. 4 screw press, and from Fred Holste, St. Louis, Mo., a No. 4 screw press for fertilizers; and a No. 02 screw fertilizer press for Wm. Focke & Sons, Dayton, Ohio. The Boomer & Boschert Co. is to be congratulated at this continued evidence of their increasing business.

Smith's Choppers for New Brooklyn House.

Messrs. John E. Smith's Sons, of Buffalo, have received the contract for furnishing such machines as they manufacture for a new pork packing house in Brooklyn. Mr. Krummel, the proprietor, specified that he desired one of Smith's Jumbo chopper, a Buffalo Silent, meat cutters, lard mixer, kettles, etc. Mr. Krummel will doubtless have no reason to be dissatisfied with his selection of Smith's machinery, which has gained such an excellent reputation.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There is nothing of special interest in the ammoniate market to report. There has been a gradual weakening in both blood and tankage owing to the lack of demand from the South. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 15, \$15@15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.35@1.37½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof-meal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.57½@1.60 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 per unit f. o. b. Kansas City; crushed tankage, \$1.60@1.65 and 10 c. and f. basis Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign), \$2.60@2.65 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.65 c. and f. Baltimore.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 percent. Caustic Soda	1.45 to 1.60 for 60 p. c.
76 " Caustic Soda	1.55 to 1.65 for 60 per cent.
60 " Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda	2½-3 cts. lb.
98 " Pure Alkali	75-80 cts. for 48 p. c.
48 " Soda Ash	85-95 cts. per 100 lbs.
Crystal Carbonate Soda	1.50-1.75 per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	4½ to 4½ cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	4½ to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	7 cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil	4½ to 4½ cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	55 cts. gallon.
" " " "	4½ to 4½ cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	53-55 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocconut Oil	6½ to 7 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocconut Oil	6½ cts. lb.
Cuban Cocconut Oil	6 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	22-24 cts. gallon.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 240 lb.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
IX moulding	15c
IX	14½c
1½	14c
1½	13½c
1½	12½c
1½	11c
1½	9½c
1½	8½c
2	7½c

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	15
No. 2 Skins	13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 12 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.65
Branded Kips, heavy	1.55
Light Branded Kips	1.60
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.55
Branded O. 8	75

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	30/	17/6	\$0.20
Bacon	30/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard, tcs	30/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard (sm. pkgs.) ..	22/6	27/6	1 M.
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	30/	35/	2 M.
Tallow	25/	25/	1.10 M.
Beef, per te	5/	5/	1.10 M.
Pork, per bbl	4/	3/6	3.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/7jd. Cork for orders, 4/4.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
Jersey City	2,980		1,290	17,133	14,086
Sixtieth St.	3,419	123	2,811	21,206	
Fortieth St.					23,991
Hoboken	2,446	38	60	1,160	
Lehigh Val. R. R. 1, 31					4,124
Scattering			128	73	
Totals	10,876	161	4,306	39,661	42,211
Totals last week. 10,250	159	2,833	19,370	43,028	

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Ref.
Eastmans Company			2,460
Nelson Morris			3,000
Armour & Co.			2,600
Swift and Company			2,196
J. Shambert & son	503		
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger ..	563		1,400
W. A. Sherman	315		
Eppstein & Sanders	105		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.	301		
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.	38	25	
G. F. Lough & Co.	16	17	
D. G. Culver	8		
A. H. Eppstein	7	6	
L. S. Dillenback		140	
Total shipments	1,796	163	11,556
Total shipments last week ..	1,678	35	13,180
Boston exports this week ..	2,303		10,865
Baltimore	1,435		2,187
Portland	70		
Newport News	268		
Montreal	800		
To London	3,099		2,266
To Liverpool	2,784		22,313
To Glasgow	259		
To Bristol	140		
To Manchester	310	673	
To Hull	156		
To Bermuda and West Indies ..	89	163	
Totals to all ports	6,778	826	24,877
" " " last week 12,535	7,025	26,939	

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers	5 05 a 5 35
Medium to fair native steers	4 60 a 5 00
Common native steers	4 00 a 4 50
Stags and Oxen	2 75 a 4 65
Bulls and dry cows	1 85 a 3 60
Good to prime native steers one year ago ..	4 80 a 6 00

LIVE CALVES.

There is no change in the market this week. Demand fair with fairly large receipts. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb	8 1/4 a 8 1/2
" " common to good, per lb	7 1/2 a 8 1/4
Live Calves, Modac	a 4 1/4

LIVE HOGS.

There was a fair demand for hogs this week, with fair receipts. Prices lower. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme ..	3 70 a 3 80
Hogs, heavy	3 75 a 3 80
Hogs, light to medium	3 80 a 3 90
Pigs	4 00 a 4 15
Roughs	00 a 3 50

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards.—Hogs fairly active; steady at yesterday's average; light hogs,

\$3.20@3.42 1/4; mixed packers, \$3.25@3.45; heavy shipping grades, \$3.25@3.45; rough packing grades, \$3.25@3.30. Hogs closed steady; packers bought 50,700; shippers, 7,000; left over, 7,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs slow, 2 1/2 @ 5c. lower, \$3@3.37 1/2.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs stronger; Yorkers, \$3.40@3.45; mixed, \$3.45; mediums, \$3.45; heavy, \$3.50; pigs, \$3.32 1/2@3.35; rough, \$3.05@3.15; light Yorkers, \$3.35; 40 cars on sale; market closing steady; bulk sold.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active; prime heavy weights, \$3.45@3.50; prime medium weights, \$3.35@3.40; Yorkers, \$3.30@3.35; pigs, \$3.30@3.37 1/2; roughs, \$2.25@3.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady, \$3.30@3.42.

PEORIA.

Hogs active; about 2 1/2 c. lower; light, \$3.10@3.27 1/2; heavy, \$3.25@3.35; rough, \$3@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady; Yorkers, \$3.10@3.25; packers, \$3.25@3.35; butchers, \$3.30@3.47 1/2.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was fairly good, with light receipts. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice, per lb.	8 1/4 a 6
" " medium, per lb.	5 a 5 1/2
Live sheep	4 1/2 a 60
" common to medium	3 a 4

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls in fairly good demand. Chickens are in large proportion and weak. Roosters steady with some few sales at a premium. Turkeys continue plenty and weak. Ducks and geese moving slowly with outside quotations extreme. Pigeons accumulating and lower. We quote:

Chickens, average Westerns	7 1/2 a 8
Fowls, average Western	a 9 1/2
Roosters, per lb.	a 6 1/2
Turkeys, average Western, per lb.	8 1/2 a 9
Ducks, average Western, per pair	60 a 70
" Southern	1 10 a 1 40
" Southern, plucked	70 a 85
" Southern full-feathered	85 a 1 10
Pigeons, prime old	20 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

The demand for beef has been very good this week, owing to the recent cold weather. Prices steady, but firm. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy	8 a 8 1/2
" light	8 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Native	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" light	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to prime Westerns	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers	6 a 6 1/2
Choice Cows	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Common to fair Cows	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Good to choice Oxen and Stags	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags	6 a 6 1/2
Fleehy Bologna Bulls	8 1/2 a 6

DRESSED CALVES.

The demand has been fairly good. Prices on prime stuff a shade easier. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime	12 1/2 a 13
" " common to good	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" Country dressed, prime	10 1/2 a 11
" " fair to good	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" " common to fair	7 1/2 a 8 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for hogs was fairly good this week, prices being a shade easier. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 120 lbs.	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	a 4 1/2
Pigs	5 a 5 1/2
Country dressed	4 a 4 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade has been fairly active this week, prices ruling steady and firm. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	9 a 9 1/2
Common to medium lambs	7 1/2 a 8
Good to prime sheep	a 7 1/2
Common to medium	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 16,961 packages; previous six days, 13,006 packages. The fresh receipts continue fairly liberal with invoices of stock on the way very large, consisting largely of fowls, chickens and ducks. Turkeys continue in small proportion in the receipts and invoices, with an actual scarcity of really fancy lots; such grades show increasing strength, with very little demand for under grades. Western chickens and fowls continue in liberal supply and accumulating, with demand exceedingly slow, and prices weak and irregular. Old roosters sell fairly. Philadelphia chickens in liberal supply and selling slowly. Ducks in heavy accumulation, very dull and weak. Geese have little call. Choice large white squabs firm, but under grades dull and irregular. We quote:

Turkeys, Md. and Del., choice	a 13 1/2
" State and Penn., fancy	13 a 13 1/2
" " good to prime	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" O. and Mich., scalded, fancy	12 a 12 1/2
Turkeys, Western, prime, per lb.	12 a 12 1/2
" " fair to good	9 1/2 a 10
" " inferior	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Chickens, Phila., good to choice	14 a 15
" " poor to fair	10 a 11
" Jersey and near-by, prime	10 a 11
" " fair to good	9 a 9 1/2
" State and Penna., good to prime	a 9
" " fair to good	8 a 8 1/2
" Western, good to prime	8 a 9
" " fair to good	7 1/2 a 8
Fowls, Jersey, good to prime	8 1/2 a 9
" State and Penna., good to prime	8 1/2 a 9
" Western, good to prime	8 a 8 1/2
" " poor to good	7 1/2 a 8
Old cocks, Western, per lb.	a 6 1/2
Ducks, near-by prime	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" Western, prime	7 1/2 a 8
" " fair to good	4 1/2 a 6 1/2
Geese, Maryland, good to prime	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Western, fair to good	4 1/2 a 6 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.	a 2 75
" small and dark, per doz.	1 50 a 1 75

PROVISIONS.

There has been a fairly good demand for provisions this week. Prices steady and firm. Pork loins a little easier. We quote:

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., average	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 "	9 1/2 a 9
" " heavy	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	6 a 6 1/2
" " heavy	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	9 a 9 1/2
" (rib in)	8 1/2 a 9
Dried beef sets	a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	a 16
" shoulders	a 6
Pickled bellies, light	7 1/2 a 8
" heavy	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City	7 a 7 1/2
" " Western	6 a 7
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.	a 25 00
Beef hams, in sets	a 18

FISH.

Cod, heads off	8 a 10
" heads on	5 a 6
Halibut, White	14 a 15
" Grey	a
" Frozen	a
Striped bass	10 a 25
Bluefish, live	8 a 10
Eels, skinned	6 a 10
" skinned on	4 a 6
White perch	5 a 10
Flounders	5 a 10
Salmon, Western	8 a 15

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and PROVISION CO.,
Packers of Beef and Pork.

GENERAL OFFICE:

3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc., Casings Our Specialty.

" Eastern	10	12½
Smelts, Kennebec	10	15
" Scotia	10	18
Lobsters, large	8	12
" medium	8	12
Herrings	3	4
Red snappers	10	15
Mackerel Spanish, live	10	15
" fresh, small	10	15
" large	10	15
Shad, bucks	25	1 60
Shad, roes	1 00	1 60
Scallops	10	12
Soft crabs	10	12
Weakfish, frozen	10	12
Sea bass	10	12
White fish	10	12
Pompano	10	12
Haddock	10	12
King fish, live	10	12
" frozen	10	12
Ciscoes	3	4
Prawn	10	12
Sea trout	6	8
Sheephead	8	12½

GAME.

Quail in liberal supply and slow sale. Prime dark grouse scarce and quite firm, but a fair supply of pintails. Partridges in light supply. Rabbits coming in freely and tone easier. We quote:

Quail, prime, fresh, per dozen	1 25	1 35
" small, inferior	60	1 10
Partridges, undrawn, dry, per pair	1 10	1 35
" drawn, per pair	85	1 10
Grouse, prime undrawn, per pair	1 20	1 25
" drawn	1 10	1 25
Woodcock, prime, per pair	1 60	2 10
English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.	1 10	1 60
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.	1 85	2 10
Golden, prime to choice, per doz.	2 60	3 10
Wild ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. and over to pair	60	1 10
" light, pair	85	2 10
" redhead, heavy, 6 lbs. & over, pr.	60	1 10
" light, pair	60	1 10
" mallard, per pair	45	60
" blue wing teal, per pair	35	40
" green wing teal	20	25
Rabbits, per pair	20	25
Jack Rabbits, per pair	60	70

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	5 60	5 50
" " South America	5 90	
" " Brazil (Koga)	7 00	
Compounds—Domestic	4 40	
" Export	4 40	
Prime Western lards	5 40	3 22
" City lards	5 40	3 22
" lard stearine	5 40	3 22
" oleo	5 40	3 22

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 36,757 packages; previous six days, 27,159 packages. Trade is running along quite smoothly, and it is of much larger volume than for some weeks past. The fact is that jobbers have been buying from hand to mouth for some time, and were very low in stock. When the break came on last Monday they felt that the lower basis of values would put the market in a much healthier condition, and they commenced to buy freely. This feeling of confidence has led to larger buying than current needs required, but it is expected that retail prices will be lowered to correspond with the decline in the wholesale market, and a better consumptive demand will follow. Receipts are running quite heavy for this time of the year, and a good deal of accumulated stock is in first hands. It would seem wise to encourage trade as much as possible, as the prospects are for a larger make of butter this winter than last, and there is more storage stock on hand than at this time last year. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	18½	19½
" " firsts	18½	19½
" " seconds	18½	19½
" " thirds	18½	19½
" State finest	19½	20
" " firsts	19½	20
" " thirds to seconds	19½	20
State dairy, half skrin tubs, finest	18½	19½
" " firsts	18½	19½
" " thirds to seconds	18½	19½
" " firsts, fan-y	18½	19½
" " seconds to firsts	18½	19½
Western, imitation creamery, finest	18½	19½
" " firsts	18½	19½
" " seconds	18½	19½
" " factory, June extras	18½	19½
" " June, sec. to firsts	18½	19½
" " fresh, finest	18½	19½
" " seconds	18½	19½
" " lower grades	18½	19½
Rolls, fresh, fancy	18½	19½
" " fair to good	18½	19½

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 25,457 boxes; previous six days, 25,395 boxes. Market generally presents a quiet appearance, in good part from absence of important offerings and firmness of holders. Fancy September and October made, both large and small, offered sparingly. Skims firmly held for desirable grades. We quote:

Sealed Tin Cans and all Styles of Wood Packages; also One and Two Pound Prints.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO.
Creamery Butter.
FACTORY, ELGIN, ILL.
OFFICE:
**129 South Water St.
CHICAGO.**

**Dealers in
Fresh Eggs.
Write for
Prices. They
will interest
Y O U.**

State, full cream, Sep. & Oct., large colored, f'cy	10½	10½
" " Nov., large, colored, choice	10	10½
" " Sep. & Oct., large, white, f'cy	10	10½
" " large, good to prime	9½	9½
" " large, common to fair	7½	9
" " Sep. & Oct., small, col., fancy	10½	11
" " small, white, " "	10½	11
" " Nov., small, good to prime	10	10½
" " common to fair	7½	9
" " light skims, small, choice	8½	8½
" " large, " "	7½	8
" " part skims, small choice	7	7½
" " large choice	6½	7
" " good to prime	5½	6
" " common to fair	4	5
" " full skims	3½	4

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 38,246 cases; previous six days, 27,806 cases. The weakness which has been gradually brewing on secondary qualities of fresh gatherings, and which extended in some quarters to the finer grades as well, is more marked. The trade in fresh is quite dull, and there has been some accumulation in some stores; so far this has been mostly of Southern and ordinary grades of Western, but even for the best goods arriving trade is slow, and prices for top qualities have been generally reduced. Defective lots of both Southern and Western are very slow sale and of irregular and uncertain value. Refrigerators are sustained with confidence, though trade is quieter. Lined steady, but demand moderate. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz.	26½	26½
" pr to good, per 30-doz. case	5 60	5 60
Western, best, loss off	25½	25½
" fair to good	23½	24½
Kentucky, fresh-gathered, choice, loss off	24½	25½
Tennessee, " pr. to good	22½	23½
Southern, fresh-gath., pr. good, 30-doz. case	5 30	5 30
Refrigerator, early packed, fancy, case count	18½	18½
" good to prime	16½	18
" under grades	14½	16
" tall-packed, fancy, case count	20½	21½
" fr.-good, " "	16½	19½
Lined, fancy	16½	17
" fair to good	15½	16

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 30c a pair
" Beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 50c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Boils, beef	10 to 12c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	25 to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 55-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	55 00
Horns	20 00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	150 00-190 00
" 7½-8½ oz. and und "	100 00-150 00
" No. 3	60 00-80 00
Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	1 50-3 00
" Wet, " "	1 50-3 00
Hair tails, per pec.	3-5c

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	1½ a 1½
*Suet, fresh and heavy	3½ a 3½
Shop bones, per cwt.	30 a 50

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep an Lambskins	75 a 90
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SAUSAGE CASINGS.

sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	64
" " " per keg, 50 bbls	\$2 00
" " medium, per bbl	50
" " narrow	28
" " domestic	40
Hog, American, lbs, per lb	20
" " bbls, per lb	20
" " ½ bbls, per lb	22
" " kegs, per lb	14
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	13
" " " Chicago	12
" " per lb	3½ a 3½
" " bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	7
" " " Chicago	6½
" " per lb	4 a 5
" " middles, per set (57/60 ft.) f.o.b. N. Y.	50
" " " Chicago	48
" " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	2 a 3
" " No. 2's	12 a 20
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	10½	11
" " White	17½	18
" Penang, White	16½	17½
" Red Zanzibar	15	18
" Shot	11	
Allspice	10½	12
Coriander	4	5
Cloves	10	14
Mace	45	50
Nutmegs, 110s	45	48
Ginger, Jamaica	19	21
" African	6	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
" Rubbed	10	
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4 a 4½
Refined—Granulated	4 a 5
" Crystals	5½ a 6
" Powdered	5½ a 6

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market was a little easier this week, excepting on nitrate of soda, which advanced owing to better inquiry. Sulphate ammonia also slightly firmer and in good demand for chemical purposes. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$21 00	\$21 50
" " raw, per ton	23 00	\$24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 02½	1 55
" " to arrive	1 15	1 55
Bone black, spent, per ton	14 50	\$15 50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 70	1 72½
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	1 75	1 77½
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	14 25	\$15 00
" 8 and 20 " "	13 00	\$13 50
" 8 and 30 " "	13 00	\$13 50
" 8 and 35 " "	12 00	\$12 25
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7 00	\$8 00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	1 77½	1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b.	9 75	\$10 00
Fish scrap, dried	18 75	\$19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 62½	2 65
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 05	2 67½
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 47½	2 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f.o.b. Charleston	5 50	5 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f.o.b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	2 90	3 00
The same dried	3 55	3 60
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY		
Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 80	9 05
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 00	\$10 65
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00	7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 75	1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 83	1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 49 per cent.)	1 03	1 15
The same, spot	1 08	1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99½	2 08½
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit S. F.	36½	37½

F. R. Farrington & Co., Send for Quotations and Samples.
IMPORTERS and GRINDERS OF SPICES,

Boston Office,
No. 11 Chatham Street.

244 and 246 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS.

- - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

UNCANNY MEN AND MEAT.

We favor sanitary laws and healthy foods, both as being necessary for the best condition of the populace. Either of these questions becomes useless and a nuisance when it becomes a fad. A man's moral and physical character are pretty nearly the sum of his bills of fare and the air he breathes. Heredity taints him, but heredity as often succumbs to these under persistent circumstances. Feed a man on rotten food in a foul climate for twenty years and he becomes merely an exponent of his food and his surroundings. This may be an exaggerated summing of the case, but any modification of it will serve our purpose for advocating healthy food and sanitary air to prolong life and give physical strength and usefulness to the possessor of it, for, without these, the individual becomes as undesirable to his community as is his diet. Let us illustrate. Work is healthful; so the workman should be the picture and the embodiment of health. Is he? Dried up, lank, weak-eyed, slow. No! He is not cooped in a stuffy office the day long as is the respectable clerk, and the common day laborer does not work as many hours. Yet he hasn't that spring, dash and freshness which ordinary out-door manual labor gives, or is supposed to give, to the human body. He even gets, on an average, better pay than the erstwhile respectable lad. He draws \$2 per day, while the gloved dude draws \$8 to \$10 per week. Where comes the difference? We cannot answer absolutely; but the two buy different kinds of food, in different places, and in different quantities. The laboring man generally steps into some dirty, cheap restaurant, or into some equally cheap and dirty trade hole to purchase the impure and infected stuff generally sold there, because he can get more for the same money. Then he goes home and stuffs his tired carcass to its limit without the first thought concerning the quality or the quantity of the poison he has taken within nor of the foul odors of the air in which it has lain, may be, for days before he purchased it. He and his kind are the patrons of the filthy and uncanny street vendor who buys low grade stuffs and refuse, and then pushes his meats about in the defiled air of the humbler quarters of a city until the contents are in the homes of the workman or his kind. A councilman in a big neighboring city saw some low-priced meats and found them tainted. In Harrisburg, Pa., a butcher on Chestnut street was found handling meat. He was afflicted with a loathsome and contagious disease which may have infected hundreds. He was stopped; but there are others. In the lowly quarter of London, England, the Prince of Wales dis-

covered a street vendor who was afflicted with leprosy. He had been selling meat in that state for years in the Whitechapel district without detection or hindrance. The vendor was viler and more dangerous than his meat, yet no one had hitherto thought of inspecting the man. Any one passing through the lowly and humbler sections of New York City and inspecting the persons and the surroundings of the proprietors, vendors and meats either in the shops or on the carts, will see many revolting evidences of uncleanness, filth and disease. The hands of some of these people are full of scabs, the indications on their faces suggest revolting things. Yet these people in New York City and elsewhere sell either sound or inferior food for human consumption. An investigation by proper parties in a large Eastern city of the reasons for the lower prices of apparently standard articles disclosed the startling fact that in the vast majority of cases the difference was hid in fraud or the food was unfit for domestic use. What is true of that city is true of any other. The legitimate trade needs inspection and protection; the community needs the same thing. A healthy vendor is as essential to human kind as are healthy foods. Inspect the man, his premises, and his stuff. That is a need. No human food should be sold from an unhealthy shop.

HUMAN FUEL.

A laboring man at moderate work requires .28 of a pound of protein, an average of .25 of a pound of fat, an average of 1.04 pounds of carbohydrates, which is equal to 125 grams of fat, and 450 grams of carbohydrates. The average of this in dry material is 1½ pounds. One pound of steak, 1 pound of potatoes, 1 pound of bread and one-quarter of a pound of butter is about its equivalent. Or, if the housewife purchased 1 pound of salt pork, 1 pound of beans, 1 pound of bread and 1 pound of butter, she would have the same amount of nutrient food that would keep the human engine fired and strong. A man, working, to be well nurtured and not be overfed to sullenness, should eat about 4¼ pounds of victuals. If he ate three-quarters of a pound of sirloin steak, one-fifth of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of potatoes and three-quarters of a pound of flour in bread, and 1¾ pints of milk per day, he would be sufficiently fed for a day. But the American workman will, winter or summer, eat 1½ pounds of steak and an equal increase all through his bill of fare under the impression that when he is stuffed and wadded full to the waist and neck that he is well fed. His organs cannot digest it. They are harder worked than he is. So he becomes dull and

heavy, and his system lapses into a stupid dullness which he attributes to the weather. The average eater's measure of a "square meal" is the painful tightness of an aching periphery.

BOB VEAL SEIZURES.

Those carcass butchers in Gansevoort Market who didn't know that the last Legislature had passed a stringent "bob veal" law know it now; they learned recently, and some of them know it to their sorrow. "The National Provisioner" published the full text of the act at the time of its passage, and repeatedly warned the dealers of its existence and of its severe clauses. Those who read this paper closely and remembered this important matter in connection with their business profited by our advice and by their attention to the matter. We republished the "Miles bob veal" act lately for the information of the small stock trade, and we again caution the wholesale and carcass butchers to look into this law and follow its details, for these new inspectors are put in office to do a certain work, and they will stir things up to make a showing to justify both the passage of the act and their appointment. They have stirred New York, and they will keep moving.

The receipts of range cattle in Chicago for the season has been 196,600 head; last season, 227,000, and 264,000 in 1896. The retail butcher may see in these figures the general shortage of beef cattle for the year. He may also see in them the reason for the rise in the price of meat to him. The packers studied the condition of the ranches and put up the price to cover the higher price of cattle to them. Now, will the retail butcher see in these figures the fact that beef must be up and must stay up, then put up the price a bit to cover his own heavier expenses? There has been a gradual falling off of beef cattle and a general climbing up of the price of meat as a consequence.

The wholesale butchers of Worcester, Mass., have yielded to the request of the local Retail Butchers' Association not to sell any more stuff at retail. The whole negotiations were conducted in a business and friendly way. This association elects officers on Jan. 1, 1899, for the next year.

The "deacon" sleuth has struck a red hot trail in Syracuse, N. Y. The meat inspector looked through 234 markets and overhauled 83 wagons in that city during the month of November. Out of the lot he condemned two "bob" calves, 175 pounds of chickens, 20 pounds of fish and 100 pounds of meat. One trouble in being once deaconized is that the inspection never ceases while suspicion lives.

Omaha has a real live woman butcher. Many butchers have lady assistants. This lady butcher wields the saw, cleaver and knife in a neat and professional manner. Well, as she has to be the judge in buying for her own table, she naturally feels qualified to sell to Mrs. Smith for hers. It is no more unwomanly to stand behind a counter and slice ribs or cut porterhouse steaks for a living than it is to re-slice them like a kitchen slave at home. We will forgive her if she only keeps the prices up.

S. & S. CO.'S E. M. B. A.

The Big Ball of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.'s Employees' Association a Gratifying Success in Every Particular—Terrace Garden Thronged with Guests.

It is indeed a difficult task to properly describe the annual ball of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Employees' Mutual Benefit Association. The gorgeous affair held Saturday evening last in the Lexington Avenue Opera House (Terrace Garden) at 155 East 58th street, was the fifth of these delightful affairs which the association annually enjoys.

That no one might forget to whom he or she was indebted for the felicitous occasion, the name of the association appeared in conspicuous electric letters high above and in front of the stage. This was the white and eloquent inscription:

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's
E. M. B. A.
New York and Kansas City.

From Floor Manager Leo Plaut's whistle, shortly after ten o'clock, came a shrill blast and the ball was on. There was no grand march. The first waltz was, "You May Regret Some Day." They would never regret the ball. The floor was soon filled with merry dancers. Ladies, the personification of grace and beauty, were there in radiant and dazzling beautiful costumes. And there were gentlemen who vied with each other in gallantry and glided through the whirling maze of the ever-changing kielidoscopic effect. The lancers "Hodge Podge" was in honor of Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, the beloved president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

To Mr. F. Joseph, the esteemed vice-president of the company was dedicated the quadrille-waltz, "Pleasure Bells," while Mr. S. Weil, the able treasurer of the company, was remembered in the schottische, "Pretty Eyes." These numbers were danced most spiritedly. Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" and "The Army and Navy" were the selections in which the dancers showed their patriotic ardor. There were no Spaniards at the ball.

The guests kept up the merriment until they reached the "intermission," when there was an adjournment for the sumptuous supper which had been provided. On the menu were salads and meats and desserts; to laughing feminine eyes and witty gentlemen were added popping corks as an eloquent evidence that the thirsty were being well cared for, and in their miniature semblance of bigger guns, these popping corks patriotically reminded the diner of the bombardment of Santiago, though less disastrous than those bigger corks from American guns. Toward the conclusion of the banquet Manager J. A. Howard raised his glass and in the midst of the respectful silence which followed said: "I wish to propose a toast for the health of our esteemed president, Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, who is absent from us on account of the pressing demands of business, and to Mr. Weil, our efficient treasurer, who is absent

from us because of illness." This toast was heartily drunk by the assembled company and by "The National Provisioner," whose representatives were guests of the host. Cheers followed Mr. Howard's remarks. The guests were in the humor then for the after-dinner speeches and there were calls for Ludwig Kirchheimer and several other gentlemen, who, however, modestly declined the honor. A toast was also drunk to President Scheuer of the association.

The banqueters then sallied forth to the dancing hall to witness the cake walk which followed. Some of the participants had evidently rehearsed for this Ethiopian diversion, so well did they strut for the honors—and the cake. The handsome big white mountain of pastry and froth was finally won by Mr. Jackson and Miss Faulkner. Auditor Colwell, from the stage and in the presence of the good-humored audience, gracefully awarded the prize to the winning couple.

The dancing was then resumed and continued until—well, we left before it was over, and we left to wake the sun up, or thereabouts.

One of the officers of the association told us judging from the tickets received at the door, that there must have been a thousand people present.

"The National Provisioner's" representatives, for whom Box 15 had been specially reserved, were pleased to receive therein the many prominent guests and officials, who did this journal the honor and the pleasure to drop in for a social chat. And we were pleased to extend its courtesy to the pretty ladies who desired a perfect view of the novel cake walk.

The officers of this thriving association are: Louis Scheuer, president; L. J. Pupkin, vice-president; Henry Gutenstein, treasurer; Jesse Bauer, secretary; Joe Dinan, sergeant-at-arms.

Floor Manager Plaut was ably assisted by Assistant Floor Manager Lewis E. Birdseye, who took more than a birdseye view of the whole affair, and saw that there were no hitches in carrying out the different numbers.

Of the Arrangement Committee Mr. Samuel Goldsmith was the able chairman. His colleagues were Messrs. M. M. Behrend, G. Englehardt, A. Hirsch, H. C. Friedrichs, J. Suskind, Sempel A. Clemons, G. H. Oren, A. Bloch, William Bolitho and H. Seltner.

Mr. L. McCormick was chairman of the Floor Committee. His associates were Messrs. J. Kleeblatt, Max Weil, David Sinar, John Reilly, W. Laux, N. Diedrich, J. Fitzgerald, Max Foltz, Emil Eiseman, G. Althaus, J. S. Dawley, H. Ehrenthal, John J. Arnett, S. Furth, M. Hayward.

Mr. Herman Moses was chairman of the Reception Committee. The following gentlemen were its other members: J. A. Howard, D. H. Wallace, C. Rhode, Peter May, C. A. Harris, M. Kleeblatt, W. Wirsing, J. S. Colwell, Sol Goldsmith, Joseph H. Madden, M. J. Sulzberger, H. Bacheneimer, N. Grabenheimer, Gustav Adler, R. Althaus.

There were present the following managers "out of town": J. E. Judge, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Foley, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Westcott, Pittston, Pa.; Max Chapman, Scranton, Pa.; A. Rowe, Saugerties, N. Y.; F. H. Burpee, Rochester, N. Y.; N. H. Edson, Providence, R. I.; D. W. Clark, New London, Conn.; M. D. Hall, New Haven, Conn.; C.

F. Harris, Jersey City, N. J.; Charles A. Klauer, Wilmington, Del.; H. C. Henricks, Jamaica, L. I.; A. R. Metzgar, Newark, N. J.

Among the local managers present were: E. Eiseman, Empire City Beef Co. branch; John Annett, Tompkins Market Beef Co. branch; D. H. Wallace, Harlem branch; J. Kleeblatt, Brooklyn branch; H. Bacheneimer, Wallabout Market branch.

Local bookkeepers: W. Y. Bolitho, M. Miller, A. R. Barnes and wife, D. C. Dunham, B. E. Woods.

There was a large contingent from Boston, Mass., houses, with Mr. F. E. Webster, of Concord, N. H. We saw: Mr. Bell, manager of the Riverside Beef Co.; John Johnson, of Barclay street. The Jamaica, L. I., employees were out in great force. Mr. Henricks, the manager over there, and Mr. Dunham, the bookkeeper, were fit representatives of the lot.

Among the other notable representatives of the trade out of town we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. L. C. Hurd, of John P. Squire & Son, the great packinghouse of Boston; Mr. E. B. Parker, manager of the Fitchburg, Mass., Provision Co.; Mr. Ralph Tolle, manager Armour & Co.'s Plainfield, N. J., branch; Benjamin Heilbrunn, of Heilbrunn & Bro., Jersey City; H. Lowel, Mr. and Mrs. Berg, 242 East Fifty-second street, New York city.

Assemblyman Joseph Baun, of the Twenty-second New York City Assembly District—"the fat ward"—bowed gracefully among his friends with the smile of election success on his face. His address is 307 East Thirtieth street, so have a drink with him over it. We saw flitting amid the gay throng A. Gall, of I. Stiefel & Co., First avenue and Forty-fourth street; Meyer Meyer, Forty-fourth street near First avenue, and a lot more of the dance lovers. There were many representatives of the other packinghouse concerns. Mr. Blackman was there from Armour & Co.'s general staff at Manhattan Market; Fred Katz, of Armour & Co., at Gansevoort Market, also Max Mamburger, at the same box; genial George Howe, manager of the Gansevoort Beef Co.; Mr. Moore, of Swift's provision department at Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue, and courtly F. L. Whiting, a fit representative of the T. H. Wheeler Co., at Gansevoort Market. There was a deep sense of regret at the forced absence of President Ferdinand Sulzberger, who was kept in Kansas City by the inexorable command of business. This sense of regret was tinged with one of sadness at the absence of Mr. Weil on account of a nasty case of la grippe. The company was well represented by Vice-President Joseph and the general officers. General Branch Manager J. A. Howard was everywhere in a minute, and in the dance, too. The twenty or more branch managers and out-of-town visitors were well attended to. Auditor General Colwell carries his superb military figure like a conquering hero among applauding friends. Ludwig Kirchheimer looked beatified in every expression. He might be excused for it for the sweet cause. There were also handsome Meyer Meyer, the justly-popular Max Sulzberger (son of President Sulzberger), and Max Weil (son of Mr. S. Weil), Mr. H. Berthold, J. I. Doolittle, the company's shrewd general beef inspector; Sigmund Grabenheimer, Mr. A. W. Fisher, the assistant auditor, and wife; L. E. Birdseye, chief credit clerk; J. S. Dawley, G. H. Orlear and wife, J. S. Colwell and wife, E. O. Lounsbury. Merry making in the assemblage



(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork-
loins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to
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Every bottle is guaranteed.

FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

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B. HELLER & COMPANY,
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

were also W. N. Croxton, D. M. Johnson, Jr., and W. F. Chapman. Mr. George Fleir, of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., was there, looking as fresh, happy and frisky as a kitten. From the number of friendly "helloes!" with which he was greeted everywhere, one would think he was a walking telephone exchange. Among the prettiest and sweeter members of the staff we noticed the popular and pretty Misses A. and F. Clark, also the winsome Misses Kaufman, O'Sinsky, Plumb, Elliott, Anderson, Burke, Noonan, Bechtold, Williams, Barmore, Haymes and Deverall.

From far-away Frankfort-on-Main, in Germany, came Mr. S. Goldschmidt, who happened to be in the city purposely, and was the guest of the S. & S. Co. in Vice-President Joseph's box. If you couldn't speak German, he would simplify the lingual situation with excellent English. He was a pleased and a delightful gentleman. In Mr. Joseph's box we also noticed a bevy of handsome, beautiful and tastefully-gowned ladies. Among them were Mrs. F. Joseph, in a superb black brocade; Mrs. Jonas Weil, in a rich black velvet gown; Mrs. Meyer Meyer, in a lovely costume of costly fabric and black lace; Mrs. E. Eiseman, in pretty turquoise blue and black lace; Mrs. S. Schwarzschild, in a handsome gown, with delightful color effects; Mrs. A. Furth, whose superb figure was tastefully draped in black net with jet trimmings; Mrs. A. Joseph, in an exquisite evening dress, relieved with white lace, and Mrs. Morris Weil, in an expensive costume of delicate conception. Miss Clara Schwarzschild, one of Brooklyn's sweetest society girls, was there among a host of admirers; so was Miss Mattie Lovell, of Manhattan.

Across the stage in the luxurious box opposite Mr. Joseph's sat enough pretty faces, beautiful eyes and elegant dresses to startle and enchant even a stolid nature. But they were nearly all married, and that is a circumstance which made Ludwig Kirchheimer, Sig. Grabenheimer and other lucky husbands happy, proud and contented. We have often heard of Mrs. Ludwig Kirchheimer's beauty and charming manner. Now we know. Her gown was tasteful and rare, and her diamonds as chaste and modest as her manner. The costly collection of this precious stone in these two elegant boxes flashed like agitated constellations of miniature stars of pure light. Mrs. Sulzberger, President Ferdinand Sulzberger's pretty young wife, also sat in this box with the pleasures of her naturally affable nature tinged with regrets at the absence of her idolized husband. We likewise noted Miss N. Raphael and others with coy eyes and attractive faces.

Elsewhere we observed Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandle, Mr. S. Schwarzschild, who beamed on his charming wife with pardonable pleasure; Mr. Leopold Plaut and lady, Mr. Jackson and Miss Faulkner. Chief Architect Huntly was there with all of those engaging ways and handsome features which have made him so justly popular all through the trade. Others present were: Mr. Sigmund Grabenheimer, the cashier of the firm; Mr. Nathan Grabenheimer and sister, Treasurer of the Association Gutenstein and Mrs. Gutenstein, Mr. Ernest Meyer, of McGowan's Tavern, N. Y.; Mr. A. J. Murphy, of the Laurel House, in Lakewood, made famous by its being one of Ex-President Cleveland's most favorite hostleries; Mr. Smith, of the St. Remo Hotel, New York; Mr. Joseph Foye, of Foye Bros., Third avenue restaurant; Mr. John Beltianini, the famous steward of the Merchants' Club, from which Li Hung Chang, the eminent Chinese statesman, received the hospitalities during his visit to America; Mr. George Engel and Mr. Marks, of George Engel & Co., wholesale butchers, of Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue; Mr. A. Meyer, of Meyer Meyer & Son, and wife; Mr. Peter May, of the prime beef department of S. & S. Co., and wife; Mr. Henry Moses, Miss Elliott, of New York, a beautiful young lady with many masculine admirers; Mr. F. Reinheimer, of the Washington Market, and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brand, Mr. Julius Adler, of the S. & S. Co., and daughter, Miss Bella; Mr. H. Folger, Mr. L. Mayers, both of S. & S.; Mr. L. D. Steinberg, Mr. Joseph Madden, whose name is synonymous with the high-class brand of oleo which S. & S. put on the market; Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldsmith, Miss Edna Barmore, who was said by her admirers to be the belle of the ball; Mr. L. Plaut and Miss Zip Wright, who were very much in evidence by their graceful evolutions in the cake walk; Mr. B. Steiwald, of the Newark (N. J.) branch of the S. & S. Co.; Mr. Lounsberry, of the S. & S. Co., any number of prominent retail butchers, whose names could not be secured, and many others.

The gentlemen who labored so assiduously and successfully to make the ball the pleasant and memorable affair it was are deserving of

all possible credit, and the treasury of the association is doubtless enriched because of it. May the association long continue to thrive, prosper and give many more of such pleasant and brilliant affairs.

A Worthy Association.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Association has a membership of about 220. It pays a sick benefit of \$6 a week, and in case of death pays the beneficiary \$100. At the monthly meeting on Jan. 4 the question will come up as to the advisability of increasing this amount to \$200. The annual election of officers will also be held on this date. Mr. Samuel Goldsmith, who was the very able chairman of the committee of arrangements of the ball, may be elected vice-president. He is one of the organizers of the association, and one of the oldest and most faithful employees of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., being stationed at the Brooklyn branch at the hides and fat collection department. He is a worthy gentleman in every respect and highly esteemed by his fellow members. While the association suffered some loss by failure some time ago of the Murray Hill Bank, where its funds were deposited, it has rallied and now has a comfortable bank balance, giving renewed evidence of its continued prosperity and of the true grit which can always pull it together. The association deserves to prosper and it is prospering.

Greenwald Convicted.

Samuel Greenwald, formerly doing business at 1659 Third avenue, was sentenced on the 2d inst., having been on Nov. 25 convicted of grand larceny before Recorder Goff and the jury in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Greenwald, on Feb. 9, presented to the Harlem Beef Co., owned by G. F. & E. C. Swift, his two checks on the Mt. Morris Bank, dated on that day, for \$120.49 and \$272.72, respectively, and obtained goods of that value on these checks. Through their attorneys, Messrs. Swift instituted a civil suit upon the checks and swore out a warrant upon which Greenwald was arrested and held for the action of the grand jury, who found an indictment. This trial and resulting conviction of grand larceny would seem to correct the general impression that juries do not convict if a civil suit has been instituted, and also the general belief that if a man has any account at all at a bank he can draw as much as he wants to against it and not be held for grand larceny of the goods which he gets upon the faith of such checks.

Hide and Fat Sense.

Will the outlying butcher and a vast number of others stop and listen a minute? Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page, of Hyde Park, Vt., says: "Forward your stock while it is fresh. The present demand for fancy-colored leather renders it actually imperative that the butcher and hide dealer ship stock promptly, and while it is fresh, if they would get highest prices. Shipments should be made weekly. By combining beef hides, sheep pelts, horse hides, bones, market waste, cracklings, beeves' heads and feet, etc., the butcher will have no difficulty in making up respectable shipments weekly."

We know that many of our butcher subscribers have everything in this line which they collect in their own shops. The combined lot will enable them to make sizeable shipments if they are away from centers where they can dispose of their stuff to local dealers. The hint is to country butchers and those in the smaller cities. The leading butcher could act as agent for his brother, ship the lot as one shipment, take his commission and remit to the others. Had you not better try this if you have no regular hide and fat dealer in your vicinity? Little co-operation and care of this kind builds to bigger results.

DR. HOPKINS' DRASTIC CRITICISM.

Dr. W. Horace Hopkins, president of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners of Pennsylvania, makes serious charges against the local slaughterers of the Quaker City. Dr. Hopkins says: "There is no protection whatever against the slaughter and sale of diseased meat in Philadelphia, for there are over 100 private slaughterhouses in the city, and only three men to oversee the work. We are much safer in buying Western rather than city dressed beef, as the inspection is much better there than here in the East. The Government spent \$4,000,000 last year in inspecting meat, and none can be sent abroad without it is stamped, insuring its being strictly good.

"Slaughterhouses in this city are surrounded with every conceivable kind of dirt and filth. There are no proper means for the exposure of meat for sale. The argument has been raised that to do away with these places would entail hardships on the owners. But I do not think they have any right to prejudice the health of our citizens.

"This city has been the dumping ground for worn-out cows from dairies within 100 miles around. Perhaps 20 per cent. of these are infected with tuberculosis. This diseased meat is sold the same as the other. What ought to be done is to have these slaughterhouses abolished and central abattoirs owned by the city established. I hope this organization will not lose its earnestness in its good work, and I also hope that the question of milk inspection will be taken up."

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Denver, Colo., gave a great ball and banquet on Thanksgiving night, at the Windsor, in that city. This was their fifth event of the kind. A novel feature was the appropriate and unique cleaver souvenir programme given to the ladies. The blade was covered with satin, and the handle bound in plush. The name of the association appeared on one side, and on the other, extending the entire length of the blade, was the evening's programme. There were more than 500 guests. Sweet music, twenty-four dance numbers, and a delightful supper served to eat up the night.

The butchers of Sing Sing, N. Y., have combined against the dead beat. They have formed a credit or, rather, an anti-credit association, in which the marketmen have given a fraternal pledge that no one will give credit to any customer who owes any other butcher in the place. The penalty for so doing is a \$25 fine. This arrangement went into effect about two weeks ago, and it is working satisfactorily to every one but the genuine dead beat.

The Bridgeport, Conn., Retail Butchers' Association are ferreting out the farmer and the local butcher who were parties to the slaughtering of a diseased cow Thanksgiving eve in that city. The parties, if found, may be prosecuted. Well, they should be. That's all.

Mayor Diehl, of Buffalo, N. Y., has warned the butchers of that city to renew their licenses, shut up, or go to jail. As nearly every one of them belongs to the local association, it is city notice to that body. The license is only \$15 per head.

The Retail Butchers and Grocers' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., keep tab on moving customers in default and inform the central committee, so they can be tabbed and watched. It is a good thing and stops moving after piling up bulky unpaid accounts.

** Thomas Kimber, of Syracuse, N. Y., one of the oldest and best traveled butchers in the country, died last week.

Local and Personal

** General Manager L. H. Heymann, of Nelson Morris & Co., was out of the city for a few days during the week, just having a look at things.

** W. J. Wilhelm has been transferred from Norristown, Pa., to Manhattan Market, as manager of that important box. Mr. Wilhelm has a reputation in the State of Pennsylvania which should enable him to keep dead beef moving at a lively trade gait in New York city.

** Edwin T. Luke is now second mate in charge of the Westchester avenue branch of Nelson Morris & Co.

** James Toner, the important hide and tallow dealer in Norwalk, Conn., reports heavy business in the fat line. Such symptoms are good signs.

** A. F. Grimm has sold his meat market at 433 Amsterdam avenue. The new proprietors started in last Saturday. Mr. Grimm will devote his time to his N. Boulevard shop.

** Three wagons trailed behind each other, rolling through the snow up Eighteenth street last Tuesday. They were loaded with geese with their necks strained up out of the tops of the crates looking about for jobs. But that's just like a goose.

** I. S. Groff, of Lititz, Pa., will soon start again in the butchering business at that place, and it is not the worst town for business.

** John Bellis, Kingwood, N. J., has a large place of business in his city. In his market he serves a flattering number of customers with good meat and provisions. Kingwood is a pushing, nerry town.

** George Leicht is quite an important hide dealer at Harvard, N. Y. The trade he has built up does credit to his business acumen.

** J. H. Asher & Co., who handle beef, hides, and everything from an ax to an elephant, at their big store in Rhinebeck, N. Y., are doing a very large trade.

** J. B. Sleifer is one of the leading butchers in Lambertville, N. J. He knows several kinks in the trade which some good butchers miss, and he goes ahead accordingly.

** C. A. Daniel is quite a prosperous citizen and provision dealer in the thriving town of Tranquility, N. J. The name of the place indicates its peaceful soul, but it has live and pushing men of business.

** The Somerville Beef Co., of Somerville, N. J., have quite a number of green hides to dispose of at times. They are close watchers of the hide and leather markets.

** Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have secured a judgment for \$228 against Henry Hanss.

** Matthew McNamara, who formerly carried on a butcher business at 741 Second avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,850; no assets.

** Monday morning last fire severely damaged the building, in Nyack, N. Y., in which E. C. Van Houten carried on his meat and grocery business.

** Auditor Colwell, of the S. & S. Co., has just slipped out of town for a few days. The branches or others are always ready to give Mr. Colwell the glad hand. We don't blame them.

** Max Gross has one of the best markets and one of the biggest retail meat trades in the city, at 82d street and 1st avenue. This market has had a long run with a successful career. Recently Mr. Gross had a fine new back counter put in, which is more in keeping with the tone of the place. Clean, handsome improvements like these are appreciated by meat shoppers and others who see them.

** Mr. Mitchell, bookkeeper at the Swift Sheep and Provision Company, has been transferred to the same position at the Williamsburg Beef Company.

** Mr. Holland, who was bookkeeper at the North River Beef Co., has been transferred to a similar position at the Swift Sheep and Provision Company, Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue.

** Mr. Jacobs, recently in charge of the Manhattan Market box of Nelson Morris & Co. is no longer with the company. Mr. Rumbach was temporarily in charge.

Swifts Change Method.

Swift and Company have changed the method of collecting city accounts. Heretofore the bills for the sale of meats and provisions have been collected from their customers by the managers, salesmen and bookkeepers of the various boxes. This has been done away with. A force of collectors have just been put on with headquarters at the general offices, Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue. The collectors and the collections will be under the general management hereafter. This should work more satisfactorily.

Another Big Ball.

The second season annual ball of the West Washington Market Benefit Association will be held at Tammany Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 13, 1899. The music will be rendered by Prof. Canavan. The officers of this excellent association are: T. Bingham, president; C. Newmann, vice-president; E. Bruton, financial secretary; J. Gillen, treasurer; W. Hill, recording secretary; Theodore Greenburger, sergeant-at-arms. The committee of arrangements consist of: Charles Newmann, chairman; A. Kraft, P. F. McGee, B. Keyser, W. Finlay, T. A. Fox. This association gives a popular and fine ball, so every one should go and have a good time. It's a sort of Scotch New Year frolic.

Manager Null Going South.

Phil Null, manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Cleveland, Ohio, house, will spend this winter in the "Sunny South" for his health. The warmer clime of "Dixie" will be very beneficial for him. This is the first time Mr. Null has had a vacation in four years.

Pulling His Own Wool.

David Shannon, of Fortieth street and Eleventh avenue, began pulling his own wool this week. He has contemplated this move for some time. Sheepskins are in such an unsatisfactory state in the market that the safe slaughterer is forced to look to his own interest, and that seems to be best served by saving the profits in the intermediate stages. So, as one of the first to feel out in this direction is Mr. Shannon, who, by the way, did the same thing some time ago under practically the same conditions. He starts this week.

Swifts Pulling at Newark.

Swift and Company at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street and for their East Side smallstockhouse on the Fleischhauer property, at Forty-fifth street and First avenue, begin pulling their own wool at Newark, N. J., this week. This is another intimation of the unsatisfactory state of the pelt and wool market at the present time.

Retail Butchers Will Dance.

The New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association will give their big annual ball at the Lexington Avenue Opera House (Terrace Garden), on the evening of Jan. 10, 1899. This is the time when retail butcherdom lays down the apron and the cleaver, pulls off its shop attire, divests itself of every semblance of work, and goes in for a free-from-care-and-business-troubles time. Take your wife or best girl, go and have a good time with the boys.

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in the New York Telephone Company's system are provided with Long Distance Telephones, Metallic Circuit Lines, and the highest grade of service. The Rates vary only with the amount of use made of the Service. This method makes the cost of telephone service at RESIDENCES and PRIVATE STABLES very moderate.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

NO MORE SPOILED MEATS or EXORBITANT ICE BILLS.

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY G. BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY. It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 9, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Lang, Peter, 645 6th Ave.; to J. Wilson (filed Dec. 3).....	\$1,500
Sellmann, J., 226 Ave. B.; to P. A. Decker (filed Dec. 3).....	200
Odierno, B. & J., 49 Oak St.; to G. Gottheef (R) (filed Dec. 3).....	250
Schnabel, Lizzie, 1661 2d Ave.; to C. F. Tietieni (filed Dec. 5).....	900
Reinbolt, Chas., 2140 5th Ave.; to J. Stern & Sons (filed Dec. 6).....	600
Cors, John; to W. Farrell (R) (filed Dec. 6).....	300
Watson, C. J.; to W. H. Sage (R) (filed Dec. 6).....	600
Mouff, W., 467 Lexington Ave.; to F. Ross (filed Dec. 7).....	200
Roth, Hannah, 2212 8th Ave.; to J. Levy (filed Dec. 8).....	600
Bills of Sale.	
Maunberger, M., 917 6th Ave.; to Adele Maunberger (filed Dec. 3).....	\$1
Perlmutter, Annie, 15 Suffolk St.; to J. Suckin (filed Dec. 3).....	200
Grimm, A. F., 433 Amsterdam; to C. Henger (filed Dec. 6).....	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Flees, Philip, 446 3d Ave.; to Brooklyn Cash Register Co. (R) (filed Dec. 6).....	\$90
Bender, George, 631 Marcy Ave.; to Louis R. Bender (filed Dec. 6).....	500

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 9, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Germansky, Max, 143 Division St.; to Met. Fict. Co. (filed Dec. 2).....	\$195
Kugler, W. H., 454 9th Ave.; to M. Seliger (filed Dec. 2).....	50
Mathes, F. & Co., 96 E. 4th St.; to Met. Fict. Co. (filed Dec. 5).....	65
Harriman, H. L., 276 6th Ave.; to Du-parquet H. & M. Co. (filed Dec. 5).....	2,663
Drake, Eli C., 338 4th Ave.; to J. Heaney (filed Dec. 5).....	700
Nathanson & Workman, 253 Bowery to Bennett & Co. (filed Dec. 5).....	150
Norman, Chas., 237 E. 5th St.; to F. Mertens (filed Dec. 5).....	2,900
Meyer & Co., 9-11 Broadway; to E. R. Biehler (filed Dec. 5).....	300
Nathanson & Workman, 95 Canal St.; to M. Levin (filed Dec. 6).....	320
Flecken, John, 206 E. 26th St.; to G. H. Witte (filed Dec. 6).....	2,500
Riese Bros., 721 7th Ave.; to M. Hartwick (filed Dec. 6).....	400
Movan, Margt., 611 W. 130th St.; to S. M. Barber (filed Dec. 7).....	32
Elliott, Francis Knornas and Francis Peterson, 1153 3d Ave.; to A. Fleischmann (filed Dec. 7).....	112
Steinhauser & Berler, 153 Rivington St.; to S. Berber (filed Dec. 8).....	50
Sullivan, Jennie, 355 West St.; to E. Strauss (filed Dec. 8).....	75
Martens, Frank, 237 5th Ave.; to Mutual Loan Ass'n (filed Dec. 8).....	200
Bills of Sale.	
Gayleardo, G. B., 56 Sullivan St. and 523 Broome St.; to G. Del. Guedice (filed Dec. 3).....	\$1,500
McRoberts, J., 370 3d Ave.; to G. Waldvogel (filed Dec. 6).....	375
Ferstinberg, L., 79 Pitt St.; to Morris Furstenburg (filed Dec. 6).....	50
Roll, R., 984 Columbus Ave.; to B. Ferber (filed Dec. 6).....	200

Nash, Alfred L.; to Eliz. Nash (filed Dec. 8).....	200
Furco, G., 205 Hester St.; to L. Pinto (filed Dec. 8).....	50
Stanton, M. T., 124 W. Broadway; to F. H. Richers (filed Dec. 8).....	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Reif, Anton, 118 Ellery St.; to Joseph Walbroehl (filed Dec. 5).....	\$300
Teir, Lena and Simon, 57 Thalford Ave.; to Abram Natelson (filed Dec. 6).....	56
Willen, George, 433 Franklin Ave.; to Nat. C. R. Co. (R) (filed Dec. 7).....	265
Kuver, Diedrick, 631 Franklin Ave.; to Annie E. Timm, executrix (filed Dec. 8).....	1,550

Bills of Sale.

Meissner, Collotta, Ocean Parkway, near Lawrence Ave. (filed Dec. 5).....	nom.
Muller, Charles, 275 Broadway; to Stephen Muller (filed Dec. 5).....	250
Hudson, Wm. H., Bond and Warren Sts.; to Frank Hudson (filed Dec. 8).....	1,800
Timm, Annie, extrix, August C. Timm, 631 Franklin Ave.; to Dederick Kuver (filed Dec. 8).....	2,500
Fahy, Herman, 298 Powers St.; to Henry Fahy (filed Dec. 9).....	800

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Frank, Jacob; to Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	\$500
Gebb, Solomon; to Bernard Stern (cows, &c.).....	114
Pfrommer, Fredk.; to Theodore H. Pfrommer (cows, &c.).....	200

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Edwards Bros., Little Rock; cattle; chattel mortgage, \$17,684.—R. E. Renner, Springdale; hotel; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—Bancroft & Woodward, Bridgeport; meat, etc.; succeeded by Oswald Woodward.—Dutton, Cannon & Co., Hartford; meats, etc.; dissolved; succeeded by Dutton & Cannon.—Keefer & Lane, Hartford; meat market; dissolved.—C. McGuire, Meriden; meats, etc.; receives warranty deed to real estate.

INDIANA.—G. H. Hammond & Co., Hammond; packers; Andrew Comstock dead.—Ross & Co. (not inc.), Kokomo; hotel; succeeded by Ross & Stevens.—Gus Yunker, Madison; butcher; real estate mortgage \$2,000.—Jacob L. Ray & Co., Morristown; butchers; Jacob L. Ray, individually, chattel mortgage.—C. J. Leidorf and wife, Seymour; butcher; real estate mortgage, \$1,200.

KENTUCKY.—Mrs. Alice Lamb, Dayton; retail meats; succeeded by Robert Lamb.—Joseph Lanckert, Lexington; meat; chattel mortgage, \$230.

MAINE.—John Willard, Portland; wholesale fresh fish; suffered by fire.—George A. Wyer, Portland; wholesale fish; suffered by fire.—Kimball & Bowley, Bargeley; hotel; Lewis E. Bowley, individually, chattel mortgaged, \$4,000 and \$5,000.—Chas. H. Sleeper et ux., Smyrna; mortgaged real estate, \$1,190.

MARYLAND.—W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore; wholesale provisions; dissolved and out of business.—James M. Cover, Baltimore; provisions, etc.; released real estate mortgage, \$1,200; real estate mortgage, \$2,200.

MASSACHUSETTS.—M. F. Mulcahy, Boston; sheepskins; assigned.—D. E. Dunlap, Westboro; provisions, etc.; sold out.—Walter Brock, Boston; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$1,500.—Geo. A. Stahl & Co., Boston, hotel, etc.; mortgage, \$3,000, released.—Robert B. Martin, Hyde Park; beef; sold real estate, \$1,515.—Edward Chevillier, Lowell; provisions; wife, Octavia, filed married woman's certificate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Blake & Jenkins, Manchester; provisions, etc.; damaged by fire.—H. D. Perkins, Nashua; hotel; sold out.—Thomas O. Eastman, Conway; Mount Mountain House; mortgaged real estate, \$350.

NEW JERSEY.—J. S. Pell & Co., Ridgewood; meat, etc.; out of business.—Shoemaker Bros., Rutherford; butchers; dissolved.—C. V. Hill & Co., Trenton; manufacturers of refrigerators; dissolved; C. V. Hill continues; same style.—Harry Knowles, Port Murray; hotel; judgment, \$500.

NEW YORK.—W. H. Watson, Ilion; meats; succeeded by H. H. Bartlett.—Gordon Bros., Agents, Oneida; market; reported dissolved; each continues separately.—Geo. E. Cornwell, Shortsville; hotel; sold out.—Theodore O. Hickok, Syracuse; hotel; sold out.

OHIO.—McCafferty, Ada; meats; succeeded by McCafferty & McCafferty.—August Barchfeld, Canton; meat; chattel mortgage, \$682.—Wm. Stross, Cincinnati; hotel; refiled chattel mortgage, \$1,334.—Miller & Howell, Newark; butchers; G. E. Howell, C. W. Miller, et al., real estate mortgage, \$5,000.—E. E. Gahs, Springfield; meats; sued, \$192.—Thos. McGrath & Son, Toledo; meat; deed by Thos. McGrath, individually, \$2,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—M. Murphy, Driftwood; hotel; succeeded by A. M. McDonald.—Thos. T. Williams, Shamokin; hotel; sheriff sale advertised for yesterday.—Frank Schneider, Erie; meat; judgment, \$300.—James H. Carman, Meadville; hotel; judgment, \$548.—Geo. C. Strine, Steelton; hotel; execution, \$4,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—Cicero M. Dow, Edgewood; peddler meats; failed.—J. F. Comstock & Sons, Providence; wholesale beef; Andrew Comstock dead.—M. J. Sullivan & Brother, Providence; meats, etc.; Michael Sullivan, doing business as above, failed.—Josiah B. Reed, Providence; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$600.

TENNESSEE.—Rule & Wilson, Knoxville; butchers; dissolved.

UTAH.—John Holly, Salt Lake City; meat; sold out.

WYOMING.—E. W. Byrne & Co., Evans-ton; meat; chattel mortgage, \$988.

New Shops.

Munger & Kilburn are building a new meat market on their Main street lot at Watertown, N. Y.

Samuel Rigley and C. Lucas have opened a new meat market on Hector street, Conshohocken, N. Y.

O. Taylor will reopen his meat market at Mechanic street, Massena, N. Y.

T. F. Brophy and William Bogner have opened their new meat market at Shortsville, N. Y.

C. E. Albee and H. Ripley have opened a meat and fish market at North Dana, Mass.

C. H. Souther is finishing a nice room in his place at North Hyde Park, Vt., for a meat market.

Bertrand & Dingman will shortly erect a building for a meat market at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Business Changes.

S. Schofield has purchased the market business of F. E. Moseley at Grand Rapids, Mich.

O. F. Grapotte has purchased the meat market at Arsenal and Meadow streets, Watertown, N. Y.

W. F. Broughton has purchased the Baxter market at Westerly, R. I. George E. Broughton will manage it.

William Carman has rented the Jones & Gayne market at Swanton, Vt.

Walter Gregory has bought the meat market of George Childs at South Glens Falls, N. Y.

Fifield Brothers have purchased the meat business of Clyde A. Blake at Hill, N. H.

Peter Palmer has purchased the market and fixtures of D. L. Baxter at 12 Main street, Westerly, R. I.

Sudden Death of William Cloonen.

Wm. H. Cloonen, who did a meat and provision business at lower Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, for the last forty years, died suddenly on Monday. He was waiting for a car at Boerum place and Atlantic avenue, when he was stricken with heart disease. He died soon afterwards. He furnished much contract goods to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was just returning from there when he was seized. He lived at 137 Atlantic avenue. Mr. Cloonen came to Brooklyn from Albany in 1844, and was well to do and popular all through the trade.

Pohren Brothers have opened their fine meat market at 902 North Sixth street, Burlington, Iowa. These two are experienced butchers and should do a big trade.

J. J. McDill, H. D. Foster and Charles Shepard have opened a new meat market at 4 South Liberty street, Batavia, N. Y., under the firm name of McDill, Foster & Co.

** Mr. Jacobus, bookkeeper, has been transferred from G. F. & E. C. Swift's place at Barclay street to Centre Market.

** Deputy Sheriff Strauss went Thursday to serve an execution for \$249 and a writ of replevin for \$590 on Charles F. Undutsch, grocer, at 2104 8th ave.

** The Terminal Warehouse Company has secured judgment against Max Hartman for \$906.

** Jacob A. Stroh, restaurant keeper at 397 6th ave., filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday; liabilities \$4,669; assets, \$1,815. He has been in business twenty-five years.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Dec. 7 condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 8,000 lb; veal, 2,300 lb; livers, 40 lb; 28 barrels poultry, 5,620 lb; 24 calves, 1,160 lb; 1 sheep, 40 lb; mutton, 4,100 lb; hogs, 9,920 lb.

A Fat Fight.

Quite a fat fight is in progress at New Haven, Conn., between Leder & Wolf, of that city, and L. B. Darling, of Providence, R. I. The cause of it seems to have been the invasion by each of the other's city for business. Lederer & Wolf threw down the gauntlet when they invaded Providence. Mr. Darling accepted the gauge of the battle and has now invaded New Haven. Figuratively speaking, the two are now throwing hot fat at each other.

Corned Beef Hash.

Delmonico's Corned Beef Hash is made in this way: Take equal quantities of chopped corned beef and cold baked potatoes; mix well and season highly with salt and pepper. Grease the side, bottom of a spider, and put in the hash; put on the side of the fire, until thoroughly heated. To one quart of this mixture, take one-half cupful of milk, pour over the hash and put into a hot oven for twenty minutes. Turn out and serve. This makes a delightful dish.

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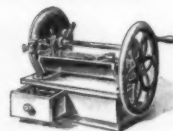
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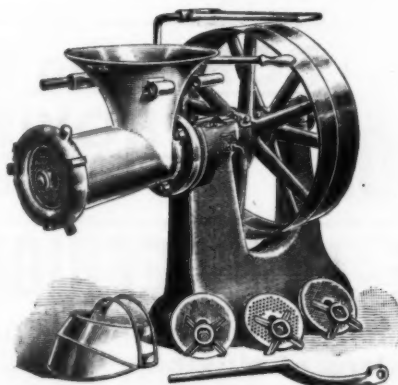
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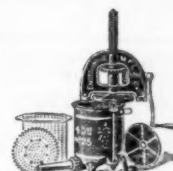
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Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Nov. 30, 1898.

	Nov. 30, 1898.	Nov. 30, 1897.
Mess Pork, bbls.	620	287
Other kinds Pork, bbls.	1,851	2,347
P. S. Lard, "Contract," tes.	258	662
Other kinds Lard, tes.	2,927	2,645
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	2,789,584	1,852,222
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	1,978,270	1,139,939
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	3,109,205	1,560,293
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	245,434	42,017
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.	1,791,339	2,919,541
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	1,575,229	838,183
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	198,258	1,011,435
S. P. Hams, lbs.	11,291,021	11,249,816
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	2,285,237	2,528,682
S. P. California Hams, lbs.	3,415,053	4,204,335
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	2,428,694	2,340,800
Other Cuts Meat, lbs.	6,142,937	6,426,598

LIVE HOGS.

	Nov. '98.	Nov. '97.
Received	353,206	312,373
Shipped	22,924	19,140
Driven out	322,892	293,012

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on Nov. 30, 1898.

	Nov. 30, 1898.	Nov. 30, 1897.
Mess Pork, bbls.	7	841
Other kinds bbls.	1,964	1,557
P. S. Lard "Contract" tes.	2,652	1,649
Other kinds Lard, tes.	853	481
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	1,128,856	1,037,777
Short Clear Middles, lbs.	1,743,213	915,385
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs.	3,908,637	1,736,036
Long Clear Middles, lbs.	71,573	180,703
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs.	610,649	803,598
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	465,956	243,513
S. P. Hams, lbs.	7,452,140	7,691,859
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	2,060,624	847,262
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	1,673,125	1,054,074
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lb.	4,115,727	2,377,483
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs.	2,819,639	1,855,383
Other Cut Meats, lbs.	3,509,501	2,162,155

LIVE HOGS.

	Nov. '98.	Nov. '97.
Received	190,953	121,805
Shipped	589	1,571
Driven out	190,437	120,422
Average weight of hogs received Nov., 1898, 279; Nov., 1897, 290.		

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Though through all learning swift I glide,
No wisdom doth with me abide."

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About Nettings for Drying Glues.
About Bone Glue.
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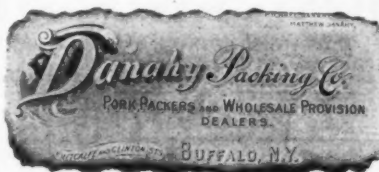
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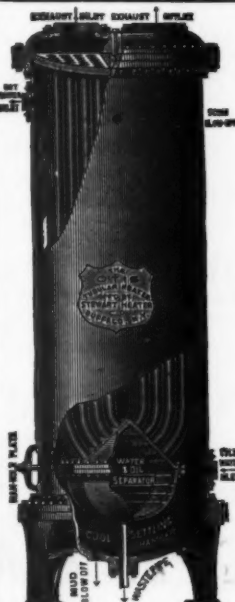
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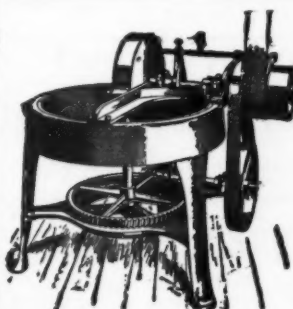
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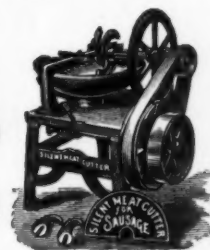
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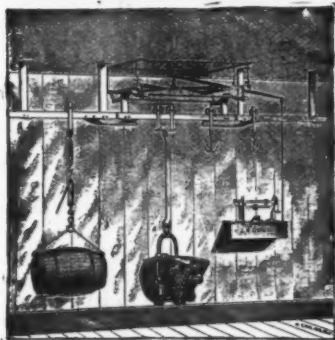


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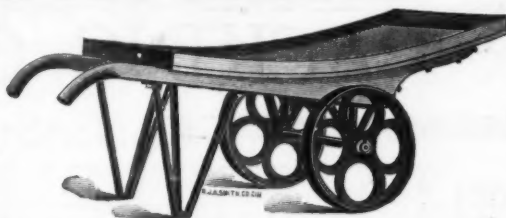
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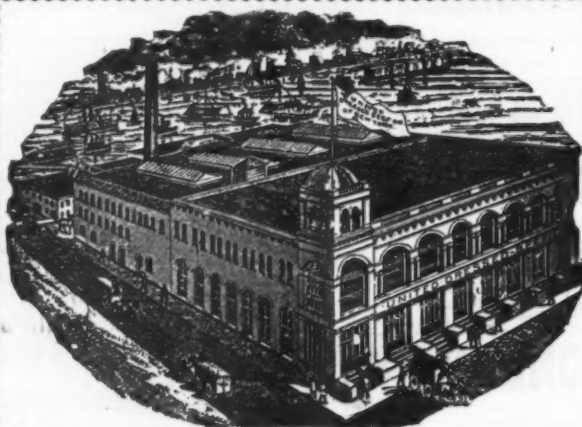
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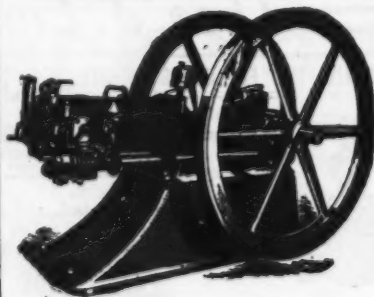
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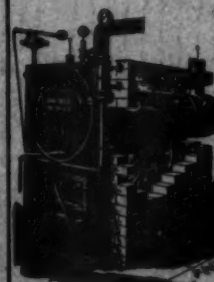
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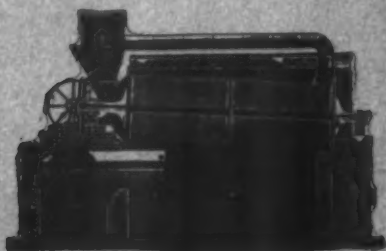
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